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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 67. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd and 29th	DONGOLA / KAISAR-I HIND ..	MOOLTAN@	20,700 / 11,430
5th April	NALDERA		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,030
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTAN	20,817

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
21st March	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,393
13th ,,	MATIANA	8,955
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

20th Mar.	MIRZAPORE*	..	6,715
24th ,,	BANGALA*	.. ..	3,948
12th April	ALIPORE*	.. ..	5,273
19th ,,	NAGPORE*	.. ..	5,283
26th ,,	PERIM*	.. ..	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA§	.. ..	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN§	.. ..	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	..	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§	..	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
19th March ..	KAKAPARA	East & S. Africa. 1 p.m.
19th ,, ..	BARJORA..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 8-30 a.m.
21st ,, ..	VARSOVA..	Busreh via K'chi.
21st ,, ..	COLABA ..	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras.
22nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war.
24th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Bengal Maru	Z. Hiral	5296	5th Mar	19th Mar
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tampa Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	83
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	103
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1179 Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq. B.A.,
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Barod State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 197.

'RADIOLITE'
CHARGE YOUR BATTERY IN 20 MINUTES.
RADIOLITE preserves the life of your new battery.
Rejuvenates old, weak, sulphated and sluggish batteries.
Makes them full of life, vigor and pep.
Removes and prevents sulphation.
Will charge any make of battery in 20 minutes.
Will not over-charge.
Prevents plate buckling, warping, cracking.
Prevents muddy and soft positives.
Preserves plates and insulators.
RADIOLITE WILL DOUBLE THE LIFE OF A NEW BATTERY.
RADIOLITE HAS PROVEN ITSELF.
Read what people here in your own town have to say about it.
Radiolite does more than is claimed for it and does it well.
GET YOUR BATTERY CHARGED AT THE NEAREST CHARGING STATION
7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Agents wanted to start 'Radiolite' charging Stations.
Apply, Sole Agents—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY LIMITED,
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Funds and assets over—	Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—	Rs. 4,00,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L.
The Secretary.
285/1B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulceration, Weakness, etc., (Without knife) by our LOTUS EYE WATER. SAFE remedy of nature, Adram Rs. 2, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Advice free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO. Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. lazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12 0, 64 P. 1 Gross 10-8-0
80 P. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
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N.B.—Only wholesale Stationers nee apply.
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Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?
You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality: gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing
THE
Latent Light Culture
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA)

BE MAN

PHYSICALLY	of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY	of Veracity
MORALLY	of Activity
SOCIALLY	of Humility
SPIRITUALLY	of Integrity

But
nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.
VAIDY SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED at Santa Cruz, a LADY TEACHER for a six years old boy for three hours daily, Sundays free. Salary Rs. 50 p.m., free second class pass. Apply Box No. 131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19240

WANTED—An ASSISTANT EDITOR for a weekly industrial paper for Bombay. Experienced graduate preferred. Starting salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 134, Advt. Dep., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10056

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics; and a Qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Good prospects for right men. Apply sharp to the HON SECRETARY, Pardi Education Society, Pardi (B.B. & C.I.)
A R9962

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and energetic CANVASSERS for Life Insurance business on liberal terms and Commission. Apply Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19245

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Typewriting preferred for two hours daily. Apply personally THE AALISLE COMMERCIAL SYNDICATE, opposite General Post Office.
A R10055

WANTED—An ENGINEER, ENGINE-DRIVERS, FIREMEN and LINE-MARS for a Oil Mills. Apply with copies of testimonials and one anna stamp to Box. No. 137, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10058

WANTED—An elderly Hindu MEDICAL MAN or a fairly educated man to stay with an invalid gentleman as his companion. Remuneration Rs. 150/-. Apply to Box No. 110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19151

WANTED—A CLERK, well experienced in clearing and shipping business. State lowest salary and apply with testimonials to P.O. Box No. 1014, Bombay.
A 10015

WANTED—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for Bombay Council Swaraj Party. Apply stating pay, qualifications to M. R. JAYKAR, Barrister, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
A R10043

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR, (knowledge of Hindustani essential, one with Gujerati knowledge preferred. Apply stating terms, BOMBAY PHARMACY, 24D, TSELKAI MG. TAULAY STREET, RANGOON.
A 10041

WANTED—Two experienced MILL ENGINEERS, holding First Class certificates and two Weaving Masters for Limited Cloth Mills at Delhi; also two expert Book Keepers. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of certificates to E.P. BUREAU, DELHI.
A R10059

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
WS

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

LEASE for three years separate Blocks with good convenience, New Nagpada, Second Peerkhan Street, Mistry Building. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, No. 9, Bombay.
C9986

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhani Terraces, Shops, and Godowns, Office Rooms Residentials quarters, separate rooms all modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.
C R9851

TO LET—At Santa Cruz, a nice commodious airy BUNGALOW with large Dining, Drawing and four Bed-rooms and a large Compound on the road to Juhu. Apply Box No. 124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10019

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—BLOCKS of Leheri House at Wilky Road, Agripada. Apply within.
C R10047

TO LET.—Three-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, with outhouses and Motor Garage. Apply RAMDAS Advocate at Chaupatty or Meadows Street.
C R10036

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJDA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10053

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (on Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9944

TO BE LET—Commodious Ground Floor and upper floors of TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, lately occupied by Central Bank). Good for Show-room and Offices. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road.
C 19157

FREE PLOTS for camping out during hot season in Lovely woods of Umrath, adjoining sea Chaupatty ½ hour Motor run from Maroli Station. Bring tents or will arrange sheds. All communities welcome. Reserve accommodation immediately. Apply CAPTAIN U. L. DESAI, M.D., Mencal Specialist, Vyara T. V. Ry.
C R10049

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—OLD PUMPING PLANT, consisting of 2 vertucle 3 throw Pumps Nos. 19479 and 19480 by Howard Tyler and Co., Ltd., Belt-driven, 16 B.H.P., Single Cylinder Horizontal Oil Engine (Hornsby, Kerosine) and two 3in. Gwynne Centrifugal Pumps. What offers. Apply to the OFFICER COMMANDING, Northern Command, Royal Engineer Park, Lahore Cantonment.
C19115

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—LANDAULET and Eng. CANOE VICTORIAS. Apply sharp Box No. 135 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10057

HOTELS.

GANESH INDIAN HOTEL MUSSOORIE.

(L. MANSA RAM HOTEL.)

An ideal place to stay, centrally situated, bright airy, well furnished and electric lighted with separate arrangements for Orthodox Hindus. Good food and charges moderate. Apply to MANAGER GANESH INDIAN HOTEL.
Telegrams:—"GANESH MUSSOORIE".
R9963

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Sunday Chronicle.
Meadows St, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCE PARTNERS for Textile Agency yielding lakh rupees. Also for Export Import Dept., having Indian Branches with Agencies all over World. Apply Box No. 129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10039

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Students, who wish to join the vacation classes to be coached during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R10052

WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF HOMOEOPATHY invites you to enter the field of Hanemann. Guarantees M.B., M.D. degrees without any extra charge. Send four annas. REGISTRAR Opp: High Temple, Nakodar, Punjab.
M R10050

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE "LOTUS" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement Government tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

This Cement is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Docks.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests and other particulars.

Apply to our Selling Agents.

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Tresur House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

MOTOR LORRIES, TYRES AND TUBES.
also
VAUXHALL AND CROSSLEY CARS.

With a view to CLEARING the prices of the above have now been substantially reduced, Inspection invited.

SLOUGH SYNDICATE (India) LTD.
11, Elphinstone Circle,
DEPOT:—Hajee Bunder, Sewree.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest mode No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 21223.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Cochin Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE SLOPE TYPEWRITING CO. 21, Carrubgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL

Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless. No eructation. No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.

Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

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Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books. Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
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Sent free on request.
Address:—
COCOGEM Box 4, Tatapuram P.O. Cochin State.
T 19166

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
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2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

(UNDER SECTION 65 OF THE BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT III OF 1901).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the inhabitants of the Poona Suburban Municipal District that the assessment list of houses for the year 1924-25 is hereby ready for inspection and it is put up on the Notice Board at the Office.

Any inhabitant of the Municipal District objecting to the proposed rental value may within one month from the date of this notice send his objection in writing to the Municipality.

V.N. KHOPKAR,
Chairman, M.C.,
Poona Suburban Municipality.
Poona, Mar. 4, 1924.
C19141

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1923.
2. To confirm the appointments of Mr. Devidas M. Dalal and Mr. Dawoodbhai Abdullali as Directors.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Devidas Motiram Dalal and Mr. Charandas Chaturbhuj, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 7th day of March, to 29th day of March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & Co.,
Agents.
5th March 1924.
C19153

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

FOR SALE.

AS it has been decided to obtain the Electric current supply for the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, from the United Provinces Electric Supply Company in the City and to abolish the existing Power House in consequence, the following are offered for sale.

(1) Three 42 B.H.P. Ruston and Proctor's "CC" type Crude Oil Engines. Two of them have got damaged bed plates. The generators are directly coupled to Earnest Scott mountains, 220 volts, 135 Amps, 6 polar interpoled compound dynamos.

(2) Three marble mounted Switch Boards and its necessary accessories.

(3) Three Oil Tanks, three Air Vessels, as well as compressor, etc., for self-starter along with 6 (six) large oil storage tanks.

(4) 22 (Twenty-two) Cooling Tanks with necessary pipings, etc.

(5) One Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Company's "Booster" generating side 140 volts, 125 amps, while the motor side 220 volts 30 H.P., with necessary Regulators, starters, etc. mounted on a marble Switch Board.

(6) One Milking Booster, complete with switch gear, etc.

(7) Two marble Distribution Boards with 12 D.P. turn-over knife switches and 24 porcelain "Hangrip" fuse carriers with contact jaws, etc. complete.

(8) The attached battery is damaged beyond repair.

The necessary new spare parts to repair all the three engines into a working order have already been purchased from the makers and are available on payment of their current prices delivered here. They do not form a part and parcel of the existing plant. A list can be supplied on application.

Intending purchasers are welcome to inspect the plant at the site by appointment. Offers will be received up till the 15th April, 1924, by the undersigned.

T. E. O'DONNELL,
Major,
C19213 Registrar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR SALE

ALL MILITARY BUILDINGS and LANDS, situated at Taragarh (Ajmer) costing Rs. 109,032 will be disposed of either by Public Auction or by private treaty. Gentlemen desiring to purchase this property should send their bids in sealed covers bearing the words "Taragarh property" to this office on or before May, 15th, 1924.

Drawings can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Division at any time between 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. excepting on Gazetted holidays and Sundays.

The Sale will be subject to the approval of the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana.

(Sd.) O. OLLIFF LEE,
Executive Engineer,
Ajmer Division.
19229

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS DURING JAMSHEDI NOWROZ AND HOLI HOLIDAYS.

1ST AND 2ND CLASS CHEAP WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Bombay (Colaba, Grant Road, Dadar and Bandra) to certain stations from THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1924, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon of TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1924.

Full particulars can be had on application to the Station Masters or to the Undersigned.

F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th March, 1924.
19164

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which subsisted between TYABALLI LOOKMANJI ESMAILJI LOOKMANJI and ABDUL HUSSEIN LOOKMANJI, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Mirza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, under the style or firm of Lookmanji Karimji & Sons has been DISSOLVED as from the 12th day of March, 1924 so far as concerns the said Abdul Hussein Lookmanji.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Tyaballi Lookmanji and Esmailji Lookmanji who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of Lookmanji Karimji Rajkotwalla.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1924.

VRAJLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Tyaballi Lookmanji
and
Esmailji Lookmanji.
C19247

NOTICE.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following ALLOTMENT LETTERS of the Gaekwar Industrials, Ltd., have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within one month at the registered office of the Company, Bilimora. Otherwise Duplicates will be issued to the undermentioned owners.

For the Gaekwar Industrials Ltd.,
TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU AND CO.,
Agents.
Bilimora 15.3.24.

Name of Shareholder.	Allotment Letter No.	No. of Shares.
1. G. V. Ganu	1051	100
2. Nanubhai Ranchhodji	2062	10
3. Harilal Mughatram	3381	6
4. Jetha Bhavsar	1869	5
5. Kurpar Nagsi	1870	5
6. Kevaria Kanji Monji	1717	2
7. Mohanlal Dolatrai Barot	19	1
8. Vyas Mulji Harishanker	575	1
9. Gulamalli Shamsuddin Bargali	1882	1
10. Mangaldas Madhavlal	2368	1
11. Nurbhai Yakubhai	3817	1

C19246

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1924 at 4 p.m. (B.T.) for transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue accounts and Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 31st December 1923.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Purshotam Kanji and Mr. Vallabhdas Chaturbhooj Shivji who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4.—To appoint Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th March, 1924 to the 5th April, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE EDALJEE DHALLA.
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th February 1924.
C19243

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 21st and 22nd instant those days being Public Holidays (Jamshedi Nauroz and Holi) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th March, 1924.
19210

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for 4 Boilers by Tinker and Shenton, 30ft. by 8ft. each—3 of 125 lbs. pressure and 1 of 110 lbs. pressure. Also 1 Horizontal Cross Compound Jet Condensing Engine, 950 I. H. P., by Benjamin Good fellow, made in 1888. All the above in good working condition. For particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
19187

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and Bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 11th day of February 1924 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 467 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 705, Old Survey No. 207, New Survey No. 1454 and Cadastral Survey No. 1563 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 497, Street Nos. 363 and 369 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Motishaw, on or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Shamchand Gambhirchand and on or towards the South by the property of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hunuman Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C19045 Commissioner.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

Telephone 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

MADE TO ORDER VALUABLE DINING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE SWEET TONED PIANO GRAMAPHONE WITH RECORDS, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Auction Sale on Saturday the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Tyeb Terrace" Walkeshwar Road Seaface Chaupatty, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter Chesterfield suite of sofas and easy chairs, drawing room cabinet silver show cases tapestry lined drawing room suite office writing table glass book case file cabinet, teapoys brass and iron beds oval mirror almyrahs, chival dressing table cushes press marble top tables electric lamps and fans, cooking utensils, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

Property of A Bavrri Esq.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from C. Phillips, Esq. of Messrs. Amber Tip, and Co., Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. will sell on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2-30 p.m. at Jeraj House, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, very valuable household furniture by known maker's such as Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Dumbwaiter, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Drawing Room Cabinet's Tapestry lined silver show case office tables carpets, rich pictures, teapoys, Iron Beds, mirror pannelled Almyrahs, Dressing Tables, chest of drawers marble tables, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Teak and Blackwood open carved and plain Dining Drawing and Bedroom Furnitures, Cabinet Gramophone, Piano and Piano player, Electric Fan, Glass Crockery and Platedware, etc.,

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Rukhia Mansion, Wodehouse Road opp. to Swimming Bath, made to order household furniture, such as sliding Dining table chairs English mirrors back side board dinner wagon, Chesterfield suites of sofas and easy chairs, full sized drawing room, Cabinets, silver show cases, Cabinet Gramophone, Piano and its Player, black wood carved centure table, tapestry lined drawing room suites, music, teapoys, beds, mirror and panelled Almyrahs, Lady's Dressing table marble top, washing table, glass crockery and plated ware, Etc.,

Property of E. B. Danolas, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NEW SONAPUR ROAD OTHERWISE CALLED LOHAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagors Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Housein and Abdul Kadar Mulla Abdul Housein and in exercise of the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of May 1923 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on Saturday the 29th March 1924 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at and on the northern side of the new Sonapur Road otherwise called Lohar Street in Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 81 5/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/8246 and Cadastral Survey No. 355 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2779 Street No. 389—391—393 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the South by the Lohar Street, on or towards the East by the property of Dr. F. J. Patel and on or towards the West by the property of Nanabhoy Rustomji Ranina and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office in Nos. 12—16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

SATURDAY, the 22nd instant being a public holiday our usual sale of Horses and Carriages will not take place on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 50 CASES OF CHAMPAGNE AND SPARKLING WINES.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Morgan and Bennett. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street,

About 50 cases of Champagne and Sparkling Wines.

The above goods are lying at Customs Bonded Ware House.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSES, STABLE ETC., AT MARINE LINES.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver, Re: Arbitration, (Mathuradas vs. Tullockchand and Shapurji) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property on the date given as under.

Marine Lines Bungalow to-day-WEDNESDAY the 19th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust situate on the East side of the Marine Lines Road, on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay containing 1,500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by plot No. 6, Marine Lines, on the East by vacant land vested in the Improvement Trust, on the South by Plot No. 4, Marine Lines and on the West Marine Lines Road, aforesaid which piece of land was and is known as plot No. 5, Marine Lines, Estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8543 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3511 and Street No. 9.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors to the receiver or to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th March, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at the Municipal Office, 2nd floor, Executive Engineer's Department, the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1924 to 31st March 1925 of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., catching fish from Deonar, cutting grass at Mount Road, cutting grass from the Municipal ground on the North-East and South-East slopes of Bellasis Bridge cutting and growing grass on the side of the drain between the G.I.P. Railway and Fair Weather Chamber at DeLisle Road up to Tank, opposite Arthur Road Hospital, cutting and growing grass on the sides of the Water Course situated on the East of the Tulsi Pipe Line Road, between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road, cultivating land at Deonar, catching fish in the Dharavi sluices and gather cocoanuts from the trees in Queen's Road A Ward, and Hornby Vellard G Ward.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES AT DOONGERSI ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Fazulbhoy Ibrahim and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of the deceased mortgagor on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East-side of Dungersey Road, in that part of Walkeshwar called Ambawadi, without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4197 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, New No. D/2730, old Survey No. 21 New Survey No. 5/7255 and in the books of Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3155, and Street No. 17 and bounded on the East partly by the Dungersey Road and partly by the property formerly of Jetha Doongersay but now of Nawab Sirdar Alikhan Sirdar Abdul Huck, on the West by Gowchuran land belonging to a Hindoo Charity, on the North by the property formerly belonging to Nawab Kamal Khan of Hyderabad but now of the Borrower and on the South by the land belonging to Atmaram Maharaj Goswami.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 19th March 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72. Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 AND 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) RESPECTIVELY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TANK STREET, MAZAGAON AND AT TANTANPURA (BENGALPURA) STREET NEAR DONGRY WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Premchand Kalyanchand and another, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Rajabally Jakseybhai and Jacobally Jakseybhai under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees dated 12th of August, 1920 and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, 1924 at 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). respectively on the respective premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the buildings, messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Tank Street at Mazagaon containing by admeasurement (2371) two hundred and thirty-seven and a half square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1548, 1549, Collector's New No. 8701, Old Survey No. 2598 and New Survey No. 4032 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 400, Street Nos. 109-111 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West by Tank Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Govind Girdhar and now of Kokni Abdul Latif Fakir and on or towards the South by the property of Passu Jairaj and now of Haji Vaidina.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dongry Tantanpura or Bengalpura Street otherwise called Bengalpura Oomarkhady Road Street containing by admeasurement (250) two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3144, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2954, Street No. 77-89 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Visa Oswal caste on or towards the West by the said Dongry Tantanpura or Bengalpura Street, on or towards the North by a Gully and beyond that by the house of Alibhai Karmali Surji and on or towards the South by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Peermahomed Devji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1924.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following unserviceable Stores Surplus and Redundant Stores in large quantities but in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers and good for shipchandlers and hardware merchants at the premises of the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, on MONDAY, 14th April, 1924, at 1 p.m. sharp and the following days as may be necessary.

Brass borings, cuttings, scraps and scissel, Cupronickel with and without traces of lead Lead Scrap, Copper Scrap, Zinc Scrap, Tin Scrap, Empty ammunition boxes, Iron Scrap, Files of sorts, Kit composition, Nickel Sulphate, Paints of Sorts Solegunum, Bolts doors brass clothwire; brass and copper eyelets; brass of sorts, Locks brass water sway Pins keep split of sorts, Pipe, steam and hydraulic, bends couplings, Crosses redbows, sockets tees, Screws brass, F. H. and screws Iron F. H. of sorts, cutters angular, Right hand of sorts, drill morse, twist of sorts, Saws circular for metal, wheels abrasive straight grit of sorts, clocks recording portable tell tale, portable Lamp Kitson; Engines, Fire steam Merryweather; stamps, steel for metales, Weight brass, etc., etc., and other stores too numerous to mention.

A deposit of fifty per cent. will be taken strictly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

No. 94 Main Street, Poona.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PAINT AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL PAINTS, DISTEMPER, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, COLOUR POWDER, OFFICE FURNITURE ETC.

Messrs J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs William Charles Smith and Co.'s godowns on the second floor in the Lane opposite the Union Bank, in Marine Street, Fort by order of the concerned all the goods of the said firm of Messrs William Charles Smith and Co. comprising oil paints, Distempers, Varnishes, Blues, Brushes, Colour powder, Office furniture etc.

The above is on view.
3 days.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March 1924.

"MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM."

Complete Course price Rs. 1-8. only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Superhuman powers and cure diseases. Know your future events without horoscope By the Yogis secret Method. Practise breathing Exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O. Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
BY SPECIAL REQUEST FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!
UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL DRAMA

MERRY-GO-ROUND

10 parts—all the parts are shown together—a two—hours full programme with

MARY PHILBIN
AND
NORMAN KERRY

ALL THE TEN PARTS COMPLETE

are screened this week.

Four Shows to-day at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

The Excellence

OF THE
Maharashtra Film Co's
NEW HISTORICAL JEWEL
in Eight Big Reels,—The

"Treasures of Kalyan"

RUNNING DAILY AT THE POPULAR

CINEMA **NOVELTY.** CINEMA

CAN BE GUAGED FROM THE

OVERWHELMING CROWDS

AT EVERY SHOW.

TO-DAY 3 SHOWS ONLY at 6, 8-15, and 10-30 p. m.

A THRILLING CHAPTER from

SHIVAJEE'S Early LIFE.

MAHATMA GANDHI KI JAI

MAJESTIC FILMS
are proud to present
THEIR GREAT TOPICAL FILM

THE MAHATMA AT JUHU

NO BLUFF ABOUT MIRACLES—BUT THE FIRST GENUINE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THAT LIVING FAITH OF SWARAJ AFTER HIS RELEASE WITH

POOJYA KASTOORBA GANDHI
AND
DEVIDAS GANDHI
ALSO
VIEWS OF MANDAVI KHADI EXHIBITION
AND
THE VOLUNTEERS' PARADE
SEE THE BOMBAY LEADERS ON THE SCREEN
Including Messrs. C. F. Andrews, Kothari and others
AND

RAZIA BEGUM

THE PICTURE OF PICTURES.

YOU CAN HAVE THE DARSHANA OF THE GREATEST TAPASWI OF THE PRESENT AGE—WHOSE LIFE HAS BEEN DEDICATED

TO HIS COUNTRY—TO GOD—TO TRUTH

MAHATMA GANDHI.

SEE HIM TO-DAY AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE GREAT BRITISH SUPER-PRODUCTION.
" FLAMES OF PASSION "
featuring
" MAE MARSH ".

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN"
In his latest picture
"CIRCUS DAYS"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
" PENROD "
Featuring Freckles Barry.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play

GULBAKAVLI

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday, Friday Extra shows at 3-30 p. m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!

The "Deccan Pictures Corporation's First Productions,

'Poonyawar Halla'

OR

"RAID ON POONA"

Being a Thrilling Chapter from the Life of
SHIVAJEE THE GREAT.
Will Shortly be screened in Bombay,
Watch for Date and Place!

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition

IN AID OF
POOR PARSEE HOUSING FUND
at
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, COOPERAGE.

To be formally opened by H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. on 22nd March 1924.

ATTRACTIONS

A typical Chinese Town and Rose Garden, Illuminations on grand scale with artistically decorated Tower, Continuous Bands, Daily Theatrical Performances, Artistic Trade Exhibits, Refreshments and Bar, Mountain Slide and other unique side shows.

OPEN TO PUBLIC

From 22nd to 29th March 1924
From 5-0 p. m. to 12-0 midnight
Admission:—Season Coupons Rs. 6/-
Day Ticket Re. 1/-

Season Coupons can now be had from the office of the above

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 18.

Clan Macnair, Williamson, London.

DEPARTURES.

March 18.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barjora, Sammuel, Busreh.
Karapara, Harley, Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Tanenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Commisair P Lecocq for Bangkok.

S S Clan Macnair:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnair, 3727 tons, Captain O Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1905 tons, Captain W Sammuel, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karapura:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karapura, 3723 tons, Captain G J Harley, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The O S K's steamer "Atlas Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 18th instant and is due to arrive here on 14th April via regular calling ports.

EXPORTS.

March 18.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—400 cwts mango pickle, 128 cwts chutney, D D Framji and Co; 9 bundles woollen carpets, 40 bundles sheep skin, J S Narag and Sons; 10 bundles fox skin, 90 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahim and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons; 95 cwts dry ginger, Amin and Sons; 14 cwts cardamoms, G Suchidina; 11 bales raw fox skin, 73 bales 38 bundles lamb skin, 8 bundles 26 bales woollen carpets, 11 cases bristles, 12 bundles jackal skin, 10 bundles baghna skin, Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd; 300 cwts kardi seed, 20 cwts cardamoms, S Lalji and Co; 10 bales lamb skin, 17 bales fox skin, Thos Cook and Son; 73 packages wooden furniture, Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd; 345 cwts goat skin, E A Rahman and Co; 21 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizulla and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, Amin and Sons; 100 cases brushes, W H Brady and Co; 1000 cwts casein, Amin and Son.

S S Grelhead for Hull:—6000 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Grelhead for Ghent:—978 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Grelhead for Antwerp:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 210 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 165 bales oily cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Grelhead for Havre:—124 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Dumana for Hamburg:—21 bales goat hair, H N and H Esa; 150 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 150 bales hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co; 28 cwts sewna leaves, Kevalram and Co; 2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co; 195 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Dumana for Hull:—6000 cwts castor seed, 4000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Taroba for Genoa:—800 tons old iron scrap, K M Nathoo.

S S Gerania for Venice:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 bales cotton, N Fattelly.

S S Gerania for Trieste:—343 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1150 cwts linseed oil cakes, N V Valimohmad; 25 bales cotton waste, B Kuwondas.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—21 cwts dried beef of casing, A Mahler.

S S Elysia for New York:—2001 cwts myrabollams, B Dunji and Co; 75 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co.

S S City of Genoa for Dunkirk:—245 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 275 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Evans Villa for Liverpool:—64 bales wool, K Esmail.

S S Caledonia for London:—4 cwts ivory, A Lalji and Co.

S S Trifels for Bremen:—4000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Manila for Hamburg:—150 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Manila for Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Frangstan for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Frangstan for Genoa:—1000 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd; 1000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Crestafels for Gothenburg:—20 cwts cardamoms, S Lalji and Co.

S S Crestafels for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 100 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 112 bales cotton fly, B Cursondas.

S S Crestafels for Hamburg:—65 bales oily waste, 150 bales cleaned waste, M Bhaghbhai; 110 cwts gum, 50 cwts zedoary root, E Virji.

S S Richenfels for Ghent:—720 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Richenfels for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Richenfels for Hamburg:—1100 cwts groundnut oil cake, I Ebramji; 143 cwts myrabollams, Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Commissaire Piere Lecocq for Haiphong:—1800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Bengal Maru for Shanghai:—6½ cwts ivory, A Lalji and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—150 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy and Co; 1560 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Nagasaki:—170 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—13 bales cotton, N Fattely.

S S Andes Maru for Hongkong:—500 cwts alcobanon, Hoosenbhoy and Co.

S S Andes Maru for Osaka:—1600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Andes Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Bangala for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Bangala for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa.

S S Bengala for Moji:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Rajujin Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co; 3000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Rajujin Maru for Osaka:—2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS.

March 18.

S S Elysia from Liverpool, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—285 cases 167 bales cottons, 180 bales 210 cases cotton yarn, 15 bales cotton feut, 498 bales old newspaper, 61 bales paper, 11 bales wool, 23 bales printing paper, 13 cases art silk voiles, 17 cases umbrella, 23 cases bacon, 178 cases 2422 boxes common soap, 45 drums 7 barrels lubricating oil, 15 half barrels 110 kegs lubricating grease, 160 bundles copper sheet, 11119 bundles G C sheets, 1244 bundles G P sheets, 100 bundles Y M brazier, 100 bundles 50 iron bundles Y M sheets, 20 casks dry colour, 50 pieces poles, 5650 bags soda ash, 1600 bags 400 kegs bicarbonate soda, 62 bags 12 cases rivets, 80 mats extended cloves, 100 drums caustic soda, 25 cases yarn, 100 D/bags fine salt, 40 cases dobin for looms, 20 drums disinfectant fluid, 65 cases bottled beer, 10 cases soap, 12 casks solid zinc chloride, 75 earthenware sanitary, 49 cases cycles, 75 earthenware trap sanitary, 160 drums bleaching powder, 30 coils greasy packing, 70 cases lime juice, 20 cases galvanised washers, 17 drums sodium sulphite, 38 drums chloride of calumein, 2150 casks China clay, 75 casks tallow, 16 drums zinc chloride, 15 valves, 12 bags picking sticks, 50 cases oil, 85 pieces and packages engine turn-table.

From Glasgow:—26 bales cotton yarn, 21 bales 12 cases plain cotton, 57 cases cotton goods, 386 cases cottons, 55 cases sewing cotton reels, 16 cases printed books, 25 cases ginger wine, 20 cases rum, 2351 case whisky, 21 cases copal varnish, 7 cases paraffin wax, 14 cases fans, 1535 plates hard spelter, 400 D/bags fire clay, 126 bales paper, 102 bales printed paper, 12 bales blotting paper, 50 bales old newspaper, 60 bales dog spikes, 65 hogsheads 50 cases ale, 100 kegs 40 drums paint, 1083 bundles galvanised sheets, 486 casks coal pitch, 23 crates stone covered jars.

S S Bamora from Busrah, Agents British I S N Co. Ltd:—7651 bags wheat; 250 mat baskets 530 baskets or bundles wet dates.

From Bunder Abbas:—6 bundles specie, 5 bundles dollars, 165 bags raisins, 89 bags almonds.

From Imohan:—1221 bundles wet dates.

From Bushire:—132 bags A kernels, 21 bags raisins, 41 bags almonds, 547 bales 21 jottas cotton.

From Jask:—287 bags matoots.

From Muscat:—13 crates pomegranates, 44 bags dry dates.

From Charbar:—789 bundles sifli mats.

From Jwadar:—307 bundles sifli mats, 35 bundles prowns.

S S Frangstan from Jeddah, Agents A Namazee and Co:—6 cases specie.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee has submitted its report already to the Government of India and it is expected that the report will see the light of day in a short time. It is very interesting in this connection to read a contribution appearing in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" of 24th January. In this article are described the steps taken by Japan for building up her mercantile marine which is now capable enough not only of serving the national interests but also of competing with powerful British, Canadian and American fleets for the mastery of the Pacific. Before the year 1880, Japanese shipping was practically confined to junks, and it was not till 1894 that real steps were taken to make Japan maritime Power. The Law of 1st October, 1896, was the result. This law was modelled on French subsidy system altered to suit Japanese requirements and was designed both to protect the infant merchant service from foreign competition and to encourage the ship-building industry. It provided a bounty for every ship of certain standard, built in Japan and also a subsidy for suitable ships on exclusive right in the country running on routes which the Government thought necessary. Foreign-built ships less than five years old could participate in the latter benefit so that they were soon put on a reduced schedule. It gave the country the transport services which enabled the Japanese to beat the Russians in 1905. From 1910 greater attention was paid to assisting the ship-building industry, a bonus of about 6d. per gross ton being granted. At the same time the duty on imported tonnage was greatly increased. The coastal trade was reserved for native ships. Though with all these advantages the Japanese yards were not always able to compete with the British, it enabled them to make considerable headway and it enabled also the leading yards to train a personnel which may rank of the Japanese steamers which went to Europe during the war second to none, as regards the quality of construction. One of the main problems in this country is the training of Indians as officers, a problem which is considered by foreign merchants and ship-owners as insoluble. The Japanese, however, solved the problem with the result that all the Japanese ships are manned, managed and officered by the Japanese only. When the Japanese started ship subsidy in earnest they made it a condition that every ship benefitting thereby should carry a certain number of apprentices and at the same time they established Government Nautical Colleges at Tokio and elsewhere. This provided for a steady supply of competent officers and since 1896, when the first Japanese Captain took command of an Ocean Liner there has never been any complaint of a shortage. Thus Japan built up for herself a powerful mercantile marine within less than thirty years, offering a tangible and unanswerable reply to those critics who could not or would not see any future for India either in the field of shipping or in the field of ship-building industries. A self governing nation intent and bent upon developing its resources builds up a powerful navy and a mercantile fleet within a short span of time manning all these war-ships and mercantile ships with its own children. On the other hand a subject-nation like the Indian people is told that it will have to wait for a long time before the realisation of its ideals in this very matter, though not so very long ago India was known both for her shipping and ship-building industries. The moral is obvious!

SPITING THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Lalji Naranji proposed a cut of Rs. 1 lakhs in the demand for the Department of Industries amounting to Rs. 2,11,000, such a cut being tantamount to the abolition of the whole Department. After two or three speeches had been made in favour of this cut, the Minister for Education and Industries came to a sort of a compromise promising a cut of Rs. 75,000 and transferring the Director of Industries with the consent of His Excellency to the Director's salary was not votable. The arrangement was agreed to by the Council Mr. Jadav made it very clear that though he was in favour speedying up of the activities of the Department he did not approve of its total abolition. It now appears that in spite of the decision arrived at by the Council all the employees of the Department of Industries are served with a notice of dismissal. We do not understand on what basis these notices are served and whether they have the approval of Mr. Jadav. Neither he nor the Council was in favour of total abolition and yet here are some officials busy at work serving all the employees with notices of dismissal. It appears nothing short of spiting the Council and getting a sort of vicarious vengeance on the Indian employees if this information is true. The Civil Service must be angry with the Council for its strong and powerful criticism of the sluggishness and inefficiency of the Department and did not relish the post of the Director of Industries hitherto earmarked for a Civilian either being abolished or going to an Indian non-Civilian. Hence the frantic zeal with which poor Indian clerks are served with notices as also one or two Indians who have got the good fortune to be considered as officers in this Department. It must be made clear by the Government if this wholesale dismissal of clerks is in consonance with the resolution of the Council or has got the approval of Mr. Jadav or is merely the outcome of the whims and fancies of the Civil Service.

THOSE CONTRACTS AGAIN.

We are fairly familiar with the zeal of members of the House of Commons and British publicists whenever Indian contracts go outside the United Kingdom. I pointed out last week that Australia, Canada and South Africa were all placing contracts outside the United Kingdom when it suited them to do so and that it was entirely iniquitous to put forward the example of India and to go on scathing criticism on the High Commissioner just because a few Indian contracts went outside the United Kingdom. India claims the right of placing her contracts wherever she chooses and questions the authority of any body outside to sit in judgment on this right. It is interesting to note that let alone the Colonies even public bodies in the United Kingdom have placed orders for goods abroad to the value of nearly one million pounds despite the fact that the British unemployed numbered more than 1,250,000. The latest instance of British public money going to foreign firms is that at Bradford, according to the "Evening News" (London), where a contract for four motor-converters has been given by the Corporation Electricity Company to a Belgian Company whose tender of £10,500 was £4,000 below that of the lowest British price. Glasgow Tramways Committee accepted the quotation of the United States Steel Products Company for £8,568 for steel rails. Manchester Corporation ordered 10,000 feet of gaspipe tubing from a French firm, whose price was £3,588. The price of the competing British firm was £4,625. A contract for special brickwork also went from Manchester to America the cost being £14,027. The lowest quotation from an English Company was £15,465. The Metropolitan Water Board gave a contract for filters, amounting to £116,111, to a Danish firm, whose price was £10,000 lower than the nearest British tender. In Ireland last month the Londonderry Corporation ordered cast-iron pipes from France. The English tender was £300 above that of the French firm. When Mr. Sidney Webb was questioned with regard to some of these contracts going abroad he replied that if a British manufacturer could not do his business more closely to the bone than that the British engineering industry was under criticism. Viscount Curzon of Basset admitted that in the case of a South African contract the British manufacturers were about 30 per cent. more than the foreign manufacturers. And yet India is expected to pay all these abnormal prices for the luxury of being considered as a component part of the British Empire!

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 11/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 23/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 575.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 625.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 615.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 141.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 134

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 238

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 358.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.28 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 87/40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs 106.00.
London—Roma Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

Telegraph Transfers	..	1/4 23/32 Steady
Bar Gold	..	£ 4-16-3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot.	..	33 7/16 Quiet

London, March 17.

Rents 3 ex Divid nd	..	55 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	..	33 7/16
Bar Silver Spot	..	33 5/16
„ 2 months hence	..	..

Tone of Silver—Very quiet and no business

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923. 4

Interest day to day loans	..	2 1/8
Interest 7 days Market loans	..	2 1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

New York, Mar. 17.

Demand Bills	4.28.25

London, Mar. 17.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	87.50
„ „ „ Germany 18	100.000.000.000
„ „ „ Italy ..	140.6
Stockholm	16.28
Christiania	32.73
Amsterdam .. 11.58	
Switzerland .. 24 81	
Belgium	
Athens	

The Bombay mails of 1st instant have been delivered here to-day.

DISCOUNTS.

London Mar. 17.

DISCOUNTS Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 7/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	23 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Mar. 17.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90..	£ 87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	92 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 3/16—1/16
Consols 2 1/2 % ..	55 1/8—1/4
Rupee Paper 5 1/2 % ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan) ..	64
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	55

London Mar. 17

Conversion Loan ..	£ 75 3/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 100 1/4
7 per cent. Indian	„ 110 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, March 18.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16 8/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16 8/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 26 6/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 26 6/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26 7/4.
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/14.

LONDON, March 17.

Bar gold ready s. 96.
Silver ready d. 33/1.
Silver forward d. 33/5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Idle, undertone good, doing nothing.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 18.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/-
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1933 Rs. 97.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/12.
5½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1925 Rs. 107/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/
5 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8
5 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 18.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1382/5, India 76, Central 25/12 xd, and Eastern Bank 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 405, Apollo 20/10, By-Cotton 550, By-Dyeing 665, Century 345, Cent-India 462/8, Colaba Land 171/4, Coorla 137/8 xd, Crescent 227/8, Edw. Sassoon 205, Elphinston 42/8, Finlay 560 Globe 60, Gokak 105 xd, Ind-Bleaching 183/12, Ind-Malwa 380, Kastoorchand 171/4, Kohinoor 1,100, Luxmi Cotton 5,200, Mathuradas 300, M. Petit 2075n, Morarji 3,400, New Great 375, New City 285, Pabani 317/8, Pearls 512/8, Phoenix 415, Shahpuri 372/8 Simplex 288/12, Swan 700 xd, Swadeshi 473/12, Tata Mill 252/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1925.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 205, B. Burma 287/8, B. Burma N. I. 61/4, Bi.-Burma Pet 5/14, Bombay Tram 90, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 8, Katni Ord. 70, Katni Defd. 180, New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 40/8, Tata Iron Ord. 26/4 Tata Hydro 692/8, Tata Iron Defd. 95 and Scindia Steam 6/11.

London, Mar. 17.

Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 129
National	£ 44
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	„ 12 1/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 18.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 11 to 15 points lower in old crops and 9 to 13 points in new crops in New York futures. The market declined on Wall St. and speculative and local traders selling. Liverpool has been reported 14 to 29 points up. the market advanced on general buying and lack of selling power.

Although a small decline in New York futures was reported the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 569 i.e. Rs. 6 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. Going down by half a rupee the market advanced gradually to Rs. 572 on Bull operators, Commission Houses and jobbers buying, scattered selling caused a decline and the market touched at Rs. 571 and closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 572. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 541 and closed steady at Rs. 573 on buying by Shroffs.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 550 and gradually advanced to Rs. 555 on buying by Bull operators and closed at Rs. 554. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 553 and improved to Rs. 557 on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 556 on selling by Exporting Houses. F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 518 and Rs. 519 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton owas steady yesterday and the demand for nice Oomra and Broach cotton was better. About 3,500 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6—30 P. M,

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	573
Fully Good Bengal	March ..	519
Fully Good Bengal	May ..	541
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	557 1/2
Fine Oomra ..	May ..	557 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 18

Description.	Super-Fine,	Fine F,	Good Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	550	540	525
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	567	552
M. G Central Provinces No. 1	607	597	582
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	592	582	567
M. G. Broach	602	592	582 572
M. G. Mathia	565	555	535
M. G. Khandesh	572	562	542

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	571
„ „ Bengal March	520
„ „ „ May	520
Fine Oomra March	556
„ „ May	557
Good Southerns May/June.	596

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

18th March 1924.

New York Market 17th March 1924:—

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices,	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29,24	May	29.60+36	29.53+23	29.09—15	
28.53	Jul		28.88+35	28.42—11	
25.87	Oct			25.78—09	
25.50	Dec			25 37—13	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.70, lowest 28.90, range 80 points. Market declined on Wall St. selling, speculative selling and local traders seling in sympathy with weak stock market.

Liverpool Market 17th March 1924.:—

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	11 a m	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.22	Mar			17.51+29	
17.13	May	17.25+12	17.34+21	17 42+29	
16.76	Jul	16. 94+18	16. 97+21	16. 99+23	
15.05	Oct	15. 20+15		15. 19+14	
14.56	Jan			14. 67+11	
Egyptian					
20.35	May			20, 70+35	
18.32	Nov			19. 15+23	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 100,000. (2) General buying, lack of selling power, market firm. Spot sales 8,000. Weather is unfavourable.

(3) American cross rate 428 3/8. May highest 17.43, lowest 17.25, range 18 points. Market firm. General buying. Lack of selling power. Later straddle selling easily absorbed.

(4) Rainfall: for the week ending 11th March: Eastern belt 1 to 2 inches; Central belt ½ to 1 except North Alabama, North Mississippi 1 to none to ½, except in Eastern Texas and North Louisiana over 2, South Louisiana 1 to 2. New Orleans cables: Texas storm warning.

February consumption by American Mills was 508,000 bales.

On 8th March Worlds spinners taking for the season were 7,849,000 bales against 9,012,000 bales at the same time last year, a decrease of 1,163,000 bales.

Owing to this remarkable decrease in takings there has recently been a great deal of bearish talk of substantial curtailment in consumption (particularly in America) which is not confirmed by the only consumption figures available.

Comparisons:

AMERICAN MILL CONSUMPTION.
To end February last year 3,839,000 bales.
To end February this year 3,597,000 bales.
Decrease this season 242,000 bales.

AMERICAN MILL TAKINGS
To 23rd February last year 4,942,000 bales.
To 23rd February this year 4,322,000 bales.
Decrease this season 620,000 bales.

It will be observed that although takings have decreased by 620,000 bales, consumption is only less by 242,000 bales, which simply means that mills this year have either been unwilling or unable to lay in the heavy stocks which they had in their hands at this time last season. SMALLER TAKINGS in America do not mean proportionately less CONSUMPTION, but they do indicate that mills are less well protected. Although no consumption figures are yet available, the same applies to Lancashire and the Continent, owing to the much increased use of outside growths. In Lancashire on 23rd February the situation was as follows:—

Takings American This year 843,000; Last year 1,070,000—227,000.

Takings Other varieties This year 732,000; Last year 608,000 plus 124,000.

Stocks of suitable outside growths in Europe are now becoming exhausted (in Great Britain on 23rd February stocks were 267,000 bales against 378,000 bales last year) and even with the short time at present in force in Lancashire we learn on good authority that the consumption of American cotton by Lancashire spinners is likely to be only slightly less than last year "if supplies are available."

Until it is absolutely certain that consumption is being decreased proportionately, which is not the case at present, we recommend our friends not to be misled by bearish arguments based on an erroneous interpretation of the decrease in World Spinners takings.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	250
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	Nil

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. American Spot Good Inquiry			17.75
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	..	21.40
New York 11 a. M. ..	May	..	29.51
(As known in Liverpool	Jul	..	28.87
at closing time.) ..	Oct.	..	26.04
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	..	29.57
..	July	..	28.66

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

	To-day's prices	
	Mar. ..	17.51+29
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O.	May ..	17.42+29
Liverpool.	July ..	16.99+23
	Oct. ..	15.19+14

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Months.	To-days price.
Mar.	17.51+29
April	17.44+28
May	17.42+29
June	17.31+28
July	16.99+23
Aug.	16.42+22
Sept.	15.71+19
Oct.	15.19+14
Nov	14.84+12
December	14.76+08
January	14.67+11
Feb.	14.60+13
Mar.	14.53+11

Tone:—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 16

Months.	To-day's price
March	20.79+34
April	20.75+35
May	20.70+36
June	20.70+36
July	20.7 +34
August	20.5 +34
September	20.10+34
Octovber	19.40+23
November	19.15+23
December	19.13+23
January	19.10+23

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.80
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.20
„ „ Fine	12.60
No. 1 Oomrs. Good	12.50
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	13.00
„ „ „ Fine	13.50
M. G. Broach, Good	14.20
„ „ Fully Good	14.60
„ „ Fine	15.10
M. G. Scinda, Good	11.70
„ „ Fully Good	12.10
„ „ Fine	12.60

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Liverpool, Mar, 17

Months	To-days price.
Mar.	17.41+19
April.	+
May.	17.32—19
June.	+
July.	16.94—18
Aug.	+
Sept.	+
Oct.	15.22+17
Nov.	+
December	14.10+16
January.	14.71+15
Feb.	—
Egyptians—May	20.50
July	20.47

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Mar. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports..	18,000
„ Expoets to Great Britain ..	3,000
„ Exports to Continent ..	37,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	29.09—14
„ „ „ July	28.40—15
„ „ „ October	25.78—09
„ „ „ Dec. ..	—
Spot Cotton at New York	29.10—15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.38—
Futures „ „ May	29.10—19
„ „ „ July	28.21—15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	16
Demand Bill Silver foreign mined	63 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Mar. 17.

		To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York.	May ..	29.09—24
	July ..	28.40—15
	Oct. ..	25.78—09
	Dec. ..	not received

SHARE BAZAR.

MARCH 18, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	405	..	405
Bombay Cotton	550	..	550
Bombay Dyeing	667-8-57-8-62 12	66-4-670	67-8-665
Century	342-8-37-8	40 341-4	45-342-8
Nagpur	460-37-8-60	462-8	462-8
Colaba	160-55-57-8	180	77-8-175
Crescent ex-divi.	225-20-21-4	26-222-8	25 227-8
Indore ex-divi.	373-12-72-8	75-377-8	76-4-378-12
Kohinoor	1100	..	1100
New Great	365-72-8-60-67-8	71-4-375	76-4-372-8
Pearl ex-divi.	512-8-3-12-7-8	8-12-873-12	13-12-511-4
Phoenix	410	..	415
Bharucha	337-4-62-8	70-75-371-4	75-371-4
Simplex	50-57-8-65-290-85 86-4	87-8-291-4	91-4-297-8
Swan ex-divi.	700	..	700
Swadesh	470-67-8 70	473-12	72-8-473-12
Pabni	315	..	317-8
Fazal	786 4-82-8-85	86-4-790	87-8-790
Mathuradas	300	..	300
Tata Mill	252-8	..	252-8
Globe	61-4	..	60
Mysore	117-8	..	111-4
Madhavji	247-8	..	247-8
Finlay ex-divi.	560	..	560
Gokak	112-8	..	105
Edward Sassoon	202-8	..	205
Meyer Sassoon	147-8	..	147-8
Alcock	205	..	205
Bombay Burma Old	287-8	..	287-8
Bombay Elec. Tram	90-10	..	90
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	87-8	..	88-12
Bundi Cement	8-4	..	8
Central E. Mining	21-8	..	21
Indian Cement	67-8	..	67-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	70	..	70
Shivrajpur	40-8	..	35
Tata Steel Ordy.	26-4	..	26-4
Tata Steel Defd.	96-97-8	97-8	97-8-96—4

WHEAT

London Mar. 17

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	44
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid and Sellers	42/9
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers ..	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J sellers	30/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Sellers	44/9

Wheat, cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. 44/6, Loading, paid, and for 64 lbs. 45 February shipment.

Tone of wheat is firmer.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 18.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Bail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	16 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	13 12 0
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	40 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 13 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, April/May ..	6 14 0	
Wheat, S/A/S ..	7 4 0	
Linseed, A/M ..	12 11 0	
Linseed Sept ..	13 2 0	
Groundnuts M/A ..	68 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	73 3 0	

METALS.

London. Mar. 17.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 70 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	„ 65 5/8
Copper Bragiers	„ 89
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	„ 31
Corrugated Sheets ..	„ 18
TIN BLOCK	£ 283 3/4

COPPER.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	76 8 0
Copper	1/	80 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	80 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	77 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	77 0 0
Copper	2/	77 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		81 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 64—8—0		
German brass metal 65—8—0 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		66 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		77 0 0
American Copper 3/4 76—8—0		
American Copper 1, 1 1/4 80—0—0—0		

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0 15 6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	..
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 6
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 13 3
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Lighthouse ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	..No. 40 /1	1 13 6
Japan	..No. 42 /2	2 0 0
Japan	..No. 20	1 1 6
Japan	..No. 32	1 9 6

JAVA SUGAR.

London. Mar. 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March/April Sellers	31/3
July Sellers	25/9
July/Sept. Sellers	25
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	25/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	25/4

Tone—Flat and offered lower but there was no demand.

LINSEED.

London, Mar, 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Done	£ 19 3/8

Tone—Steady Small business doing.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ Months J/A Sellers	38
„ Buyers, etc., May. Aug. Done and Sellers	37 3/8

RUBBER.

London. Mar. 17.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. Apr./May	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	11 3/4

Tone:—Dull.

SUGAR.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Company).

March 18, 1924, 3-30 p.m.

The market to-day has opened a little weaker than yesterday's closing quotations. As anticipated by us else where this morning the advance of the day has seen a further decline of 3d. per cwt. in forward positions, and 3 annas per cwt. in spot sugar the market at present is quiet and dull, buyers have withdrawn.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar in the evening:—

Fine White Java Ready Rs. 27/12 per cwt.
March sh. 31 per cwt. F. B. H.
April sh. 31 per cwt F. B. H.
June-July sh. 26/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
July-Aug-Septr. sh. 25 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 22/7 to 8 annas.

CONTINENTAL B. E. B. BEET

Ready Re. 27/6 per cwt.
March sh. 30/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
To-day's offtake for local consumptions and direct transhipment ex. s.s. Nurmahal amount to over 5,000 bags.

COLOURS.

March 18.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. paste-Lunger Rs. 110 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. paste-Cow Rs. 110 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. paste-I. P. Rs 95 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/10 per lb.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/6 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4/5 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4/6 per lb.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/12 per lb.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 3 per lb.
Perpurine Delta Rs. 3/12 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 4/41 per lb.
Magenta Xls Rs. 5/8 per lb.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1/4 per lb.
Indanthrene Blue Rs. 5 per lb.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5 per lb.

MILL STORES.

March 18.

Quotations are:—
Heads 15/8s. Rs. 1/14.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/8.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/5.
Tubular Bandings Oldham Rs. 2/5.
Ropes Rs. 2/4.
Fillests Emery Rs. 0/5.
Sizing flannel-twill 62 Rs. 4.
Slubbing tubes English Rs. 49.
Roving tubes Japan Rs. 23.
Firms Conical 5' Rs. 8.
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 10.
Dobby Harness Rs. 25.

CHEMICALS.

March 18.

Market continued quiet. Demand has considerably gone down. Prices ruling low, are easy.

Quotations are:—
Epsom Salt Rs. 4.
Antomony Salt Rs. 0/9/6.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 36.
Bleaching powder Rs. 13/8.
Dextrine Rs. 21.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 15.
Acetic acid Rs. 0/9.
Aniline Salt Rs. 0/11/6.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 42.
Bichromate potash Rs. 43.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/8 Buck.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24.
Alum of Chrome Rs. 21.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

SATURDAY, March 22.
S. S. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.
Fancy Fete in aid of Poor Parsis' Housing Fund, to be opened by H. E. the Governor.
MONDAY, March 24.
Annual Prize-distribution, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5 p.m. (S. T.). H. E. the Governor will preside.

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. Louis A. Godinho at 7-15 a.m. (S. T.) on Friday the 21st instant at the Gloria Church, Byculla. Friends and relations will please accept this the only intimation. R10018

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Bengal Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

The adjourned general meeting of this Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of Mr. Fazul Ebrahim Rahimtoola in the Central Bank Building, opposite Flora Fountain, Esplanade Road, Fort.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT MANDVI EXHIBITION.

A public lecture will be delivered at the Mandvi Swadesai Exhibition to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. by Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny on "How to develop Khadi movement on mutual benefit system."

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th to 6 a.m. of 18th instant.

Smallpox 20 attacks and 7 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 4 attacks and 2 deaths; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 140; total mortality this day last year 140.

HEADMASTERS AND TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Presidency High Schools Headmasters and Teachers' Conference will be held in the Baroda College Central Hall on Sunday the 23rd instant at 8 a.m., Sardar Sampatrao Gaekwar, Bar-at-Law, will inaugurate the Conference. Mr. Satya Vritta Mukerjee will preside.

FREE TYPEWRITING CLASS.

The Aryan Excelsior League imparting free and useful education since 1901, intends to start a Free Typewriting Class for deserving and painstaking students. Contributions, however small, will thankfully be accepted by Mr. S. K. Naique, Lukhmi Building, Bombay No. 4. The class will be named after a person who will contribute Rupees ten thousand on or before the end of April.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the adjourned meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee held yesterday, among others a resolution was unanimously passed expressing sympathy of this Committee with the bereaved families of the victims in the last firing and sanctioning a sum of Rs. 101 to be utilised by the secretary in collaboration with any other body working in that behalf for relieving the distress of the family of the strikers.

JAMSHEDI NOWROZE.

The Jamshedi Nowroze being the Iranian's national holiday, will be celebrated officially at the Imperial Consulate of Persia, West-View, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, on Friday and Saturday where all Iranians will be cordially welcomed. H. E. Mani-ul-Molk, the Consul-General in charge of the Persian Consulate, will be At Homes on the abovementioned days from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. to receive the guests.

C. WARD BY-ELECTION.

A FALSE RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

Mr. R. Venkatram, who is standing as a candidate for election from the C Ward, writes:—

Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that during the past few days certain persons have been persistently and maliciously spreading among the electors a false report that I am retiring from the contest, with a view no doubt to dishearten my friends and supporters and to induce a slackening in their efforts on my behalf. As it is impossible for me to reach individually all my friends and supporters, may I crave the hospitality of your valued columns to deny most emphatically all such false rumours which are being spread by evil minded persons and to say for the information of my friends and supporters that I have absolutely no intention of retiring from the contest. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to my numerous friends and supporters and sympathisers not to slacken their efforts on my behalf.

KENYA WHITES "PERTURBED."

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GOVERNOR.

LONDON, March 18.

Nairobi.—Following the recent statements in the House of Commons and elsewhere, anent the Indian question in Kenya, a deputation, comprising of the representatives of the entire European community waited on the Governor, Sir H. Corndon, on 15th March, and pointed out that Europeans were perturbed at the recent happenings. They emphasised that they had no wish to embarrass Government in any way, nor stir up trouble in Kenya but they asked the Governor to point out to the Colonial Office that the settlers do not imagine, in view of Mr. Thomas' recent statement to the Empire Press Union, that any reopening of the question or alteration of the terms of the White Paper is possible.—Reuter.

CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE.

LONDON, March 18.

Berlin.—The Supreme Court at Leipzig has sentenced a Swiss Cinema Manager, Bienz to eleven years' penal servitude for espionage on behalf of France. Three German accomplices, two Soldiers and one woman, were sentenced to 13, 2½, and 2 years' imprisoment, respectively. It was alleged that Bienz acted under the orders of a French Captain, M. Darmont, who is alleged to be head of the present French Espionage Service and who will be tried at Leipzig on 20th March. The French authorities in the occupied region are holding two prominent Germans as hostages for Darmont.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

PRESDY. MAGISTRATES' SALARY.

INCREASE RECOMMENDED.

On Tuesday at the Bombay Legislative Council out of the four resolutions discussed, only one was of interest to the Bombay city proper. It was in regard to Mr. Dabholkar's resolution recommending the Government to increase the salaries of the Presidency Magistrates fixing the minimum at Rs. 1,000. Several members opposed it on principle, but when the time came to go to division it was carried by a large majority. Only 12 voted against it and 33 for it. Among the 12 who voted against were nine non-Brahmins, the Swarajists having refused to vote either way and remained neutral. To-day the first resolution will be moved by Mr. Poonjabhai Thakarsey recommending the Government to release immediately and unconditionally Maulana Hazrat Mohani and after the recess it is expected another resolution of similar importance in regard to the removal of the ban against Mr. Horniman will also be moved.

SURVEY SETTLEMENT IN SANGOLA TALUKA.

On Tuesday, consideration was resumed on Mr. V. R. Kothari's resolution, that "This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that revision Survey Settlement recently introduced in Sangola Taluka be withdrawn."

Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta (Revenue Member) said Government had already accepted the principle that the rules of revision should be enquired into by a Committee and that legislation should be undertaken on the subject. He thought, however, a bad policy on the part of the Government to go back upon a revision which had already been introduced. The legislation undertaken by the Punjab in this matter left untouched the revisions already introduced, and he advised the House to follow that course.

The motion was carried in division by 37 votes against 20.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. J. C. Swaminarayen, Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri and Mr. G. K. Mavlanker had in their names resolutions on the agenda to withdraw from all participations in the Empire Exhibition to be held in London in 1924, but they all did not move in view of the Government demand for the participation in the British Empire Exhibition having been thrown away by the Council and their purpose having been served.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' SALARIES.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar then moved:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the salaries of the Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate be fixed at Rs. 1,000—50—1,500."

Mr. Dabholkar said recently an increase was sanctioned by the Council in the salaries of the Judges of the Small Causes Court and it was but fair that an increase also should be given to the stipendary magistrates who were recruited also from the same legal profession. Besides, discharging the judicial function the magistrates, he said, had also to do duty during riots and also visit jails. The stipendary magistrates also enjoyed less holidays and worked more than the judges of the Small Causes Court.

Mr. A. Montgomerie (Home Secretary) agreed with the hon. mover of the resolution that the Presidency Magistrates had at times arduous and hazardous duty to perform and that the amount of work they had to discharge was increasing. The Government, he said, were prepared to consider the resolution sympathetically and make necessary provision as soon as funds were available.

Mr. Noormahomed (Hyderabad) opposed the resolution on principle. He said it was not the question of money but of principle. If Government were to increase salaries in this way, he said, he too, if enamoured with a Magistrate or a Sessions Judge or a Commissioner of Sind, would bring resolutions for the increase of their salaries.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay North) said the work of the Presidency Magistrates was as onerous as that of the Judges of the Small Causes Court. It was necessary, therefore, to give them sufficient salaries to enable them to maintain their dignity and to keep them above temptation.

M. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association) in supporting the resolution said if the Council wanted honest and efficient men they should be prepared to pay decent salaries.

Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) sympathised with the resolution, but submitted that an increase of salaries required sanctioned of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. He, however, met the resolution with entire sympathy and promised to do his utmost to carry into effect the views of the House if the resolution was accepted by a majority. The proposal of the increase of salaries was under the consideration of the Government but was postponed due partly to financial consideration and partly due to the need of sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. The Presidency Magistrates, he said, had to decide points of law of considerable perplexity and some times also questions of international law. They had besides longer sessions, and had no vacations. He thought it fair to offer the same pay to the Presidency Magistrates as was done to the Judges of the Small Causes Court.

The resolution was carried by 33 votes against 12.

MANAGEMENT OF WAKF PROPERTY.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri then moved:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Act No. XLII of 1923 (an Act to make provision for the better management of Wakf property and for ensuring the keeping and publication of proper accounts in respect of such properties) be made applicable to the Presidency of Bombay.

Mr. Mansuri said there had occurred some cases of mismanagement of Wakf property and misappropriation of trust money in the Presidency. He gave an instance in which a property containing a Mausoleum of Ahmedabad had been sold to a Hindu by one of its *Mutwalis*. Legal proceedings in this matter proved unsuccessful owing to the case having been time barred. The property was, however, restored under certain arrangement by the help of the executive officers.

Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister of Education) pointed out a section of the Act which empowered the local Government to exempt from operations of the Act or of any specified provision thereof any Wakf or Wakfs created or administered for the benefit of any specified section of the Mussalman community. He submitted Government did not like to force the provisions of the Act on any section of the Mahomedan community that did not desire to have its benefit.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Poona) in supporting the resolution said there was no section of the Mahomedan community in the Presidency who opposed the Wakf Act.

The resolution was carried without going to the division.

The following resolution of Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad was agreed to unanimously:—

"That this Council recommends to Government that all bills, press notes, etc., which, at present, are translated and published in the 'Bombay Government Gazette', in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Sindhi should also be translated and published in the 'Bombay Government Gazette' in Urdu for the benefit of the Urdu-speaking population of the Presidency."

JAMA PAYABLE BY AHMEDABAD TALUKDARS.

Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada then moved:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to appoint a Committee of official and non-official members of this Council to inquire into the question whether the enhancement of the *jama* payable by the Talukdars of Ahmedabad effected by the last revision which amounts to more than 100 per cent. has been just and equitable, and, if necessary, to suggest ways and means for a more equitable settlement thereof."

Mr. F. G. Pratt (Commissioner, N. D.) in opposing the resolution said what the mover really wanted was that the Talukdars of Ahmedabad should have the same privileges as those enjoyed by the Talukdars of Kathiawar and other Indian States, that is, they wanted permanent settlement. The principle established was that *jama* should not exceed 60 per cent. of the survey assessment on cultivated land. He thought the terms given to Talukdars by Government were very generous and there was no necessity of appointing a Committee.

Mr. G. K. Mavlankar (Ahmedabad) said he would gladly support the resolution if the hon. mover of the resolution gave an assurance to the House that the Talukdars of Ahmedabad would treat their tenants on the same terms as they expect from the Government.

Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta (Revenue Member) said the Talukdars got from their tenants crop shares, in kind, usually half and sometimes more. This entailed hardships not only in collection, but also the prices varied from year to year according to the crop. It might be permanent settlement as far as Talukdars were concerned, but not so between the Talukdars and their tenants. It was perfectly clear that the Talukdars got more from their tenants, but they did not want to pay to the Government.

Further debate on this resolution will be continued at 2 p.m. to-day.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

The speech reported in our yesterday's issue in the first person immediately following Mr. R. G. Pradhan's remarks in connection with the raising of the salaries of primary teachers was delivered by Mr. M. R. Jayakar in the local Council. Mr. Jayakar's name was inadvertently omitted.

U. P. FOLLOWS SUIT.

LAND REVENUE GRANT THROWN OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 17.

The U. P. Government sustained a most signal defeat to-day when, after three hours discussion, the Council carried a motion by 50 votes against 18 omitting the entire demand for Rs. 6,62,853 under the head land revenue sub-head survey and settlements. This refusal of an entire demand the Swarajists claim as their first obstructionist victory in this Council. The Government's defeat was due to an unexpected coalition between the Taluqdar (Land owning) members of the Council and the Swarajists. The Taluqdars, who are always up against the short term settlements current in this province, by way of emphatically recording their protest favoured only a reduction to the extent of about 2 and a half lakhs, the amount budgetted for carrying on fresh settlement operations, but the Swarajists, it is apparent, saw their chance in this determination of landholders to withhold all money for a fresh settlement and stipulated with the latter that unless they helped them to throw out the entire demand they (the Swarajists) would, for the nonce, vote with the Government and help the officials to get the demand through without the slightest cut. The landholders in order to prevent this conjunction of Swarajists and officials acceded to the Swarajist request of throwing out the entire demand. The total demand under the head land revenue amounted to 86 lakhs and the aggregate of cuts proposed and carried exceeded Rs. 7½ lakhs. The rest of the demand was voted by the Council inspite of the Swarajist opposition.

Paris.—The Senate adopted, by 216 votes to 62, 32 articles of the Finance Bill among which are taxation of stocks and dividends through rigid control of coupon books. Government did not impose the question of confidence as a number of Senators desired to show spontaneously their confidence in M. Poincare.—Reuter.

MILL STRIKE.

MORE MILLS WORKING.

UNIONS' HELP TO OPERATORS

It would not be far from right to say that the Mill strike is slowly but surely breaking into pieces. The resolution of the men which has so long sustained them in this prolonged abstention from work is giving place to vacillation. The men in most of the mills that had made payments on Monday went to work on Tuesday, and nearly fourteen mills were working yesterday but with largely depleted numbers. Altogether about 3,500 men were at work, in the different mills. The mills working on Tuesday were the Currimbhoy, the Pabey, the Fazulbhoy, David, Globe Mathuradas, Swan, Alliance, Into-China, Finlay and the Spring Mill. Many of them had paid their men on Monday, and as was expected the opportunity was taken advantage of by the men to join their work again. Many more mills paid January wages to the men on Tuesday, and on Wednesday nearly 29 mills will do the same to their workers. There was no trouble anywhere among the workers at the time of the distribution of wages and everything passed off quietly. If the Mills could arrange to make these payments with greater celerity than has been hitherto exhibited by them it would be a good thing for all concerned. There is no sense in waiting now for the scheduled date to arrive for the payment, as it is cruel to withhold their wages from the men any longer. Besides, if payments are made now the men might return to work at once as it will create greater confidence among them. No doubt there are some determined men who will hold out to the last, but even they are likely to give way in face of hard facts. The Mill Owners have shown no inclination to hold a round table conference with the representatives of the men, as one party is weak and the other is strong. The plea put forward is for this refusal is characteristic of the Association, but it is unnecessary to go into the reasons at greater length, except by saying that it is unfortunate.

About six to seven hundred men were given relief by the different Labour Unions in the city. Mr. Jhabvala in company with the workers of the Social Service League at Parel visited several chawls at Purbhadevi and Delisle Roads and distributed grain tickets among those who sorely needed them. These were to be presented to the grain merchant and exchanged for the food stuffs. Although this is no much, still it will go some way to relieve the distress of those who want help immediately. These funds, it might be stated, were given by the Trade Unions in Bombay to help their hungry comrades in the mill industry.

The feeding centres started by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council showed better results on Tuesday although they fell far short of what was expected. But it is hoped that in the next few days more children will be brought to the place by their mothers to take advantage of the help offered. At Matunga about 200 children were fed and given milk; at Victoria Gardens about 40 came and at the Tardeo Centre 120 were given food and milk. These results are certainly better than those of the previous day, and as the existence of the centres gets better known larger and larger numbers are likely to go to those places. There is of course the delicate innate self-respect of the mill workers to be taken into consideration which prevents them from taking advantage of these doles. But necessity knows no law, and those who are starving must go there. The figures given above were of those children who had gone to the centres till about noon, but more were expected and the final figures must no doubt be more imposing. At any rate the justification for these measures has already been amply demonstrated, and the Council hopes to continue these relief measures for about ten days, or until the time when the Mills are working with their full complement of men. The Council hopes to open another centre at Chinchpookle in the thickly populated mill area, and this additional facility should induce many men to send their children to that centre. Expectant mothers are also fed at these centres.

B. P. C. C'S CONTRIBUTION.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Tuesday night, Mr. K. P. Khadilker presiding, to consider the following resolution, which was sent in by the members:—

"In supercession of the resolution dated the 15th instant, be it resolved that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be sanctioned for relieving the distress of the strikers' families in Bombay, the sum to be utilized by the committee named in the resolution proposed by Mr. Deshpande on the 15th instant, in co-operation with the Strikers' Relief Committee, and the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal."

The former resolution was to the effect that the Rs. 10,000 should be given to those workers only who took to charkhas.

Mr. J. G. Nensey moved that only Rs. 1,000 be given for helping the strikers, to be spent by the Strikers' Relief Committee.

Mr. Mistry moved an amendment that Rs. 10,000 be given on humanitarian grounds, to be spent by the Committee appointed by the B. P. C. C. in conjunction with the Strikers' Relief Committee etc.

Mr. H. P. Desai moved that Rs. 2,000 be immediately given for the relief of the strikers and that Rs. 8,000 be spent in organising Mazdar Sabhas.

The second part of the amendment being ruled out of order Mr. Desai moved the first only asking that Rs. 2,000 be given to the Strikers' Relief Committee immediately.

Mr. Desai's amendment was adopted by a majority.

The Committee appointed a representative committee consisting of one member from each ward to review the constitution of the B. P. C. C.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

ABLE TO TAKE SHORT WALK ALONG SEA-SHORE.

QUIET AND REST NEEDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. C. F. Andrews has sent the following communication concerning Mahatma Gandhi:

The strain of the removal to the seaside has now completely passed away and the wound made by the operation shows no sign of giving any further trouble. Mahatma Gandhi is able to walk slowly each evening for a short time along the sea-shore without difficulty. Colonel Maddock had written saying that since the removal to the seaside has been successful and the patient has borne it so well a perfect recovery may be expected if only the pressure of mental worry and anxiety can be relieved. He hopes that thus in three months time Mahatma Gandhi may be quite well. But everything will depend upon the quiet and rest which he is able to obtain during the period of convalescence and therefore patience on the part of those who desire to see him is very earnestly solicited. He has observed Monday as a day of silence once more this week and will continue to do so in future. Dr. Dalal from Bombay visited him on Sunday morning and was satisfied with the progress he has made.

CAUSE OF DISPUTE YET UNKNOWN.

BRITISH LABOUR'S INTEREST IN INDIAN LABOUR.

LONDON, March 17.

Replying to Mr. Lansbury with regard to the Bombay cotton mill strike Mr. Richards said he had no official information with regard to the number of operatives who had left Bombay and none with regard to any deaths due to starvation. Lord Olivier had telegraphed to the Government of India for further information with regard to the cause of the dispute. He was also enquiring with regard to the measures taken to relieve distress caused by the strike.—Reuter.

MILL CHILDRENS RELIEF FUND.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 10,087; Mr. C. N. Wadia Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co. Rs. 500; Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hussain Rs. 25; Mr. G. B. Pradhan Rs. 25; Hindu well-wisher Rs. 25; Mr. Govardhan T. Pate Rs. 25; 1st Bombay (Cathedral School) Girl Guide Coy Rs. 20; grand total Rs. 11,707.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO CHILDREN.

There was an increase in the number of children attending the three Centres to-day (Tuesday). The figures were:

Matunga 222; Tardeo 125; Victoria Gardens 159; or a total of 496 compared with 256 on Monday.

It has been decided to open a fourth Centre at the Lady Northcote Orphanage, Chinchpogli which will be in charge of Miss Kitching, Mr. Sahasrabhudhe and Mr. G. E. Phase.

At all four Centres the hours during which food will be distributed are from 9 a. m. to 11 a.m.

LOCK-OUT IN THE EMPRESS MILLS NAGPUR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 14.

About 12000 employees of the Empress Mills, have been forced to be out of work, owing to one lock out, which has been declared by the Mill Authorities since 31st January 1924, for no fault of theirs, the employees were driven out of the Mills, by the Mill authorities with the help of the police. The employees of the Mills have been demanding a bonus equal to their pre-war two months' pay. But the Mill authorities have been all along obdurate and have turned a deaf ear to their just and fair demands. For the last 3 or 4 years, a bonus equal to two months' pay on the prewar scale has been granted to the Mill employees. This year the Mill Authorities have discontinued this practice, so far as the low paid employees are concerned. They have thought it no and proper to pay the bonus on the old scale to the higher officials in the mills. This inequal and unjust treatment of the Mill Authorities was naturally resented by the employees. As the Mill Authorities have forcibly driven out the employees by the help of the local police, the demand for the pay of the days for which they have been out of employment, follows as a natural consequence and their demand is but fair and just. The employees have been also demanding a decrease in the hours of work, from 10 to 9, as practically all the employees, have to come from a long distance to the mills.

The behaviour of the employees, for the last 40 days of the lock out has been most exemplary and peaceful. Meetings have been convened almost daily in different centres of the city, where the employees live. The employees have reiterated their determination in no unmistakable terms, not to resume work unless their just demands are granted. Messrs. Thengdi and Ruikar have placed their services unreservedly at the disposal of the employees, and have been negotiating with the Mill Authorities. The local Government is quite indifferent. A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Nagpur, was held at the Town Hall on the 12th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Dhundirajpant Thengdi. Mr. R. B. Ruikar, local pleader, explained the situation setting forth the demands of the employees. Mr. Tikekar, President, Nagar Congress Committee and Mr. Oagle, Editor the "Maharashtra" advised the labourers to observe strict non-violence, and promised to help the employees, in all possible ways. Mr. Thengdi in his concluding remarks, warned the public not to neglect the labour problem. Further developments are most anxiously awaited. The Local Government and the Mill Authorities, are not yet alive to the seriousness of the situation. A large number of the employees, have taken up petty employments elsewhere; and others are also expected to follow them. It is, therefore, expected that the mill employees are not likely to resume work unconditionally, unless their demands for bonus and pay for lock out days is acceded to by the Mill Authorities.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

G. I. P. PAREL 'B' (2) BEAT BOYS UNITED (1).

The second string of the G. I. P. Parel tried conclusions with the Boys' United in the first match on Tuesday and secured the verdict by two goals to one. The Railway boys are a dashing lot but there is lack of understanding at critical moments but for which they might have won easily. Within five minutes from the start, Concessio, the railway centre forward after a short scrimmage in front of the United goal, dribbled play followed the "rush" but neither forward line was concerted enough to be successful. The game became rather boring at this stage and every one was anxiously waiting to see the end of it. The United right extreme towards the end of the first half, scored the equaliser as a result of an individual run. The teams crossed over on equal terms. The second half was a repetition of the first and there was nothing worth recording. School-boy hockey was played right up to full time when the teams crossed over again to play an extra five minutes each way. The first five minutes brought no result and Concessio receiving a pass from the right wing scored an easy goal in the last minute of the game.

Teams:—

G. I. P. Parel:—D. Murray, E. Fuller and Mulfaramji; Gilmon, A. Murray and Williams; Rogario, T. Fuller, Concessio, Carr and Chatterton.

Boys United:—Samson; Rollings and White; Espranez, Nevers and Lopez; Rowen, Allen, Augusto, Cocho and Trinidad.

Referee:—Messrs. Davis and Thornback.

IMP. TRUST (4) BEAT INDEPENDENTS 0

The second game was no improvement on the first but probably worse. The Dadar Independents though they withstood the attack of the Improvement Trust in the first half were outclassed on every department in the latter moiety when the Dadar defence fell no less than four times. But for Cyril's excellent clearances the Independents might have entered the fate of the L. C. Recreation Club. The Improvement Trust took a few minutes to settle down and secured two corners but with no result. The three inside forwards got away with the ball but Dalaya their pivot had man sent wide. Soon after Jamdade had the Dadar custodian at his mercy but instead of taking the ball up he shot from the edge of the circle and Cyril easily cleared. Soon against a Dadar back gave the Improvement Trust a penalty corner which was allowed by a long corner. D'Lima, the Independent inside left was obliged to stay out for some time as a result of saving a stinging shot in the second corner.

Dalaya the Improvement Trust centre-forward shot the first goal within five minutes of resumption off a pass from the right extreme. The second goal followed soon after when Ganpat shot from a difficult position on the left. Ganpat had another try from the off but Cyril was there to clear it. But before the latter could hit the ball away Dalaya rushed up and registered the third goal. Ten minutes before the finish Ganpat scored a fine goal from a difficult angle on the left, the going into the net on the goalie's pads. Soon after A. Dorsey missed a sitter when only two yards away from the goal sending wide.

The teams were:—

Improvement Trust:—Solomon; Raffig and Marimuthu; Lagan, M. Dorsey and Sadashiv; Archer, A. Dorsey, Dalaya, Jamdade, and Ganpat.

Independents:—Cyril, Stanley and Benni; Sheik, Thomas and Joshi; Pinto, D'Lima, Valentine, D'Souza and Gonsalves.

Referee:—Messrs. Matthews and Thornback.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

G. I. P. Parel 'A' v. Mahars Club 4-30 p.m.
Medicals v. Colaba United 5-30.

GWALIOR RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, March 18.

THE UJJAIN PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs. Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 500 to second Rs. 250 to third. For Arabs landed since 1st July 1923.

Goculdas' HAZAL 9-4, McPherson 1
Rajmohamed Vazir's CHANCHON 8-4, Furtoosingh 2
Goculdas' WILLIAM TELL 9-10, Owner ... 3
Only three ran.

THE SHIVPURI HANDICAP.—Distance 7 Furlongs, Rs. 1,500, to winner, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 250 to third. Handicap for Country Breds.

Hoyt's DISCARDED 9-5, Aldridge 1
Hashicharan's AMPHITRON 7-4, Mequade 2*
Vernon's SUGAR CANE 10-8, Thompson 2*
Maharaja of Dhar's ESME, 7, (car. 7-5), Black 4

*Dead-heat.

THE MORAR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile. Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 250 to third. Handicap for third division Arabs.

Messrs. Contractor and Hasanally's HONEYSUCKLE 9-2, Raymond 1
Hoyt's FALA 9, Aldridge 2
Goculdas' MIGHTY 8 McPherson 3
Sanad Abdul Rahman's RAJPUT 8-4, Thompson 4

BYCULLA HANDICAP.—Distance Mile. Rs. 2,000 to winner, Rs. 700 to second, Rs. 300 to third. Handicap for third division Horses.

Goculdas' CATCHUP 8-7, McPherson 1
Evans' CRACKNEL 8-4, Aldridge 2
Harrison's NIGHT WATCH 9, Audas ... 3
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's ZEA 7-8, Mequade ... 4

FORT HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile. Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 250 to third. Handicap for fourth division horses.

Shroff's OLD CHRIS 8-12, Furtoosingh ... 1
Vernon's THE SHAH 8-7, Raymond 2
Raja Sripalsingh's UZUME 7, ... 3
Gaistaun's MAYBOLE 7-7, Mequade 4

LASHKAR HANDICAP, Division I.—Distance 1¼ Miles. Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 250 to third. Handicap for third division Arabs.

Dakeel's NAPOLEON 8-3, Thompson 1
Rajmohamed Vazir's LUCKNOW 9-1, Furtoosingh 2
Yusuff Haroon's MY FANCY 9-4, Raymond 3
Goorjee Yakub's SIETIB 7-7, Osmun 4

LASHKAR HANDICAP, Division II.—Distance 1¼ Miles. Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 250 to third. Handicap for third division Arabs.

Goculdas' SHEBOOB 8-12, Audas 1
Goorjee Yakub's NIMBLE 8-5, Mequade 2*
Hoyt's TALATBEG 7-11, Aldridge 2*
Dara Cowasjee's QUANTITY 9-2, Thompson 4

*Dead-heat.

THE NORTHERN CUP.—Distance about 1 Mile. Winner a cup (presented by the Murree Brewery Company, Messrs. Phipson and Co. W. C. Linott Esqrs., O.B.E. and A. O. Fray, Esqr.) and Rs. 1,000, Rs. 300 to second, Rs. 200 to third. High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Mrs. Stewart's CARLISLE 8-5, Marland 1
Capt. Eagle's RUDDIGORE 8-9, Major Guild 2
Mr. Sullenian's SINNAN 9-12, Buckley ... 3
Mr. Khanna's RANGOON 8-2, Hoyt 4

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY MARCH 19, 1924.

THE FRAUD EXPOSED.

"So long as the Government of India Act is not revised, I find that with my sense of self-respect and with the little conscience that God has given me I cannot support taxation either now or in the near future."—PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

In these words Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who moved the rejection of the Finance Bill on Monday at once clearly summed up the case of India against the sham of "Reforms" and finally vindicated the position of the Nationalist Party as a body of truly patriotic Indians. "Before I support taxation", the Pundit declared, "I should have the liberty to reduce the expenditure wherever I please. So long as that is not done, so long as the present system is what it is, my sense of self-respect and my conscience compel me to refuse support to taxation." It was in the fitness of things that this declaration, which, while exposing the true character of the present system of government, gives expression to India's determination to win real freedom, should have been made by the veteran leader whose desire to co-operate with Government on terms of honour is as keen as his patriotism is unquestioned. The country will heartily congratulate the Pundit on the courageous stand that he took and the splendid lead that he gave to the Independents who loyally stood by the Nationalist Party and thus enabled it to retrieve the position which it had lost by its change of tactics on Tuesday last as a result of their own pusillanimous attitude. No little praise is due to those Independents who at last decided to place the honour of their country and the solemn pledge to the Party above everything else and supported the solid and loyal band of Swarajists in rejecting the Finance Bill. But that the scattered forces of the Nationalist Party should have been brought together again and re-galvanised into effective action in consonance with the self-respect of the country, that they should have been led in the Assembly by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, that the latter should have justified their action in the language that he employed and that, finally, Pandit Motilal Nehru should have been left free to let both the Government and the country remain in no doubt about the position of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and its uncompromising adherence to the October manifesto and the pledge given to the electorates, is no small tribute to the consummate management of both sections of the coalition by the leader of the Swaraj Party. If the achievement of the Nationalist Party in throwing out the demands for grants on Monday last week was remarkable, its achievement in rejecting the entire Finance Bill was more so, especially as it was brought about after the debacle of the Party during the week's interval. Greater, therefore, is the credit to those who were responsible for it and who thus, incidentally, demonstrated the truth of the old age—"He laughs best that laughs last." After Tuesday's change of tactics there was much rejoicing in official and pro-official circles over the differences in the Nationalist Party and Sir Malcolm Hailey and his non-official henchman, Sir Campbell Rhodes, not to speak of lesser luminaries in and outside the Assembly, were not slow to take advantage of the position and to seek to make the gulf between the two sections of the Party wider. But they counted without their host and forgot to take into account the factor which they have hitherto failed to appreciate, namely, the instinctive and unassailable aversion of the men who form the Nationalist Party to any proposal that compromises the honour of the country—a factor which distinguishes them from the Cooperators of the last Assembly and their remnants and successors in the present Assembly.

The first and last duty of a patriot is to vindicate the self-respect of his country. This is what the Nationalist Party has done. For it to have done anything less than to reject the Finance Bill would have been compromising the honour of the country. For, what is the implication of passing the Finance Bill? It means this that the representatives of the people agree to tax the people without having any real control over the disposal of the people's money. True, the Assembly is asked to vote certain portion of the expenditure. But what proportion does this portion bear to the total expenditure? The crushing military expenditure, which takes the lion's share of the total expenditure and starves all beneficial activities, is non-votable. Besides, what little portion of the budget is votable is liable arbitrarily to be restored by the Viceroy if rejected by the Assembly. Would self-respecting patriots in any other country accept the mock responsibility of taxing their fellow-countrymen in such humiliating circumstances? Sir Basil Blackett had the temerity to tell the members of the Assembly that if they rejected the Finance Bill they would give a proof of their unfitness. Would Sir Basil consider himself and his countrymen unfit to govern their country if it were ruled as "efficiently", as "cheaply" and as "peacefully" by the Japanese or the Germans as India is now, according to his one's year's experience, being ruled by his compatriots? "As for fitness", Pandit Motilal effectively retorted, "we prefer to examine fitness in relation to the people we represent and not in relation to the Government". The administration of the country, it may be urged, as it was urged by Sir Malcolm Hailey, has to be carried on and it cannot be carried on without money. Yes, let it be carried on, as it has for decades been carried on, despotically, without the additional wrong being inflicted on the people in the process by securing the moral support of their representatives. The system of government as it exists, is, as Pandit Madan Mohan not too strongly characterised it, "a fraud upon civilisation." The Nationalist Party in the Assembly has proclaimed to the civilized world that it no less than the people has no longer any share in this fraud.

The Labour Government was given an opportunity to absolve itself from the responsibility for this fraud by accepting the proposal for a Round Table Conference. It has refused to put itself right with the Indian people and it has proved false to the pledges given to India by the Party it represents. If Lord Olivier, beyond expressing pious wishes, gave nothing and promised nothing—how completely he has surrendered himself to the Delhi Die-hards presided over by the arch-reactionary, Lord Reading, is further demonstrated by his refusal to accept the demand for an independent inquiry into the Jaito tragedy,—the latest official announcement in Parliament by the Under-Secretary of State that there will be no revision of Government of India Act before 1929, i.e., as Pandit Motilal aptly described it, our first experience of Labour Government's change of heart. It is the repudiation, so far as India is concerned, not only of solemn pledges but of the principles of Justice and Self-Determination for which the Labour Party professes to stand. It is a change of heart which reminds India that the Labour Government, as Sir Malcolm Hailey has in effect pointed out on several occasions during the last few weeks, is determined to bring home to her people that the British Parliament and the British people are the final arbiters of their destiny and not they themselves—that is, in less euphemistic language, the Labour Government is equally interested with previous Governments in continuing the political and economic exploitation of India in the interests of England under the cloak of "trusteeship". Could there be a more challenging outrage on the self-respect of the country? There could be only one response—the manly response of refusing to be an instrument of the country's humiliation. And yet there were in the Assembly men like Sir Purshottamdas who at this juncture in their country's history elected to cast their lot with the opponents of its freedom! The question arises: Has Sir Purshottamdas acted on this occasion as on that of the refusal of the demands for grants in accordance with his own judgment or in obedience to the mandate of his constituency—the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau? If the Chamber has, indeed, given such an unpatriotic mandate to its representative it cannot escape the charge of subordinating the honour of the country to its own supposed interests. An explanation from the Chamber is immediately called for. Fortunately the majority of the Independent members of the Assembly did not belie their description and firmly refused either to be influenced by the blandishments of Sir Malcolm Hailey or to be cowed down by his threats. Sir Malcolm Hailey and his superiors are asking for the impossible in demanding that while Ireland and Egypt have regained freedom, while the forces of republicanism are gathering strength in Persia and Greece, India alone should remain under their tutelege as long as they please. The Nationalist Party has exposed the fraud by which this "tutelege" is sought to be justified to the world. It has adhered to its decision by the rejection again yesterday of the Finance Bill which had been returned to the Assembly with the bait of salt tax reduction—a bait offered with characteristic bureaucratic hypocrisy despite Sir Basil Blackett's protestations only twenty-four hours previously that "the House would demonstrate its unfitness for its responsibilities most clearly if it shut its eyes to the present financial and economic position and reduced further the tax on salt."

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Report of the Bombay Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee just issued is, on the whole, a very sympathetic and favourable document, which proposes the least amount of break with the existing conditions. As Mr. Desai has pointed out in his Minority Report: "It is an idle threat that if the guidance which the Majority Report purports to afford to the Association is not accepted by the Association that the Government would or should interfere by prohibiting all forward trade in stocks and shares." But though this may be an idle threat, —and it may be remarked, in passing, the experience of the cotton trade does not by any means dispose one to accept Mr. Desai's reading of the situation *in toto*,—the main grievance which has led to the institution of this inquiry will not be remedied if it is left to the sweet will and pleasure of the powers-that-be in the Stock Exchange. We may agree with the Committee in holding that this is an informal body of private individuals, who have, within their limits, managed to render a very substantial service to the community or that section of it intent upon finding lucrative or safe investment for their surplus capital; and that it will not serve the object if they refuse to take any action, and if there is no authority competent and willing to compel them to do so. We would be the last to suggest any avoidable extension of governmental interference, especially of the Government as it is constituted in India at present, as also to seek to belittle the utility, or needlessly to limit the jurisdiction, of any body of Indians. The Bombay Sharebrokers' Association is a purely Indian body, who have, for over fifty years, managed to serve their clients well and honourably enough not to call for any outside interference, particularly by such an unsympathetic body as the Government as it is constituted in India to-day.

But while deprecating any suggestion or threat of governmental interference, whether by an executive decree or by a legislative measure, we must invite attention to this clause in the Articles of Association, which formulates the objects of the Association: "To support and protect the character, status and interest of brokers dealing in stocks and shares, and other like securities in Bombay; to promote honourable practice; to suppress malpractices; to settle disputes among brokers; to decide all questions of usage and courtesy in conducting brokerage business." In this clause, however, there is no recognition of the fact, now regarded to be highly desirable, that such associations are also meant to help the public in its search for safe and profitable investment. It is the absence of due insistence on this duty that has rendered the Stock Exchange operations and management in the last few years liable to so much of deserved or undeserved criticism. For, though there might be justification for the plea that most of the common operators on the Exchange can scarcely be regarded as members of the *bona-fide* investing public, and that the hue and cry recently raised against the Stock Exchange and its doings was in no small measure the result of interested manipulation, still it must be recognised that so long as the members of the Stock Exchange habitually look upon the doings in their market as principally and primarily of interest to no one besides themselves, they would never realise the larger duty, and will consequently not act up to it. We consider, then, that this is the most important reform, which the good sense and patriotism of the members of the Exchange will induce them to accept and give effect to at the earliest opportunity, without any need or threat of outside intervention.

The minor evils of the present Stock Exchange practice, as noticed and recorded by the Attay Committee, are all matters of detail, such as the number of holidays, the hours of working, the activities and authority of sub-brokers. We do not see any reason why the Exchange cannot evolve some mechanism of its own to cope with these evils, in so far as they are genuine, and so avoid them. But the most important grievance against the Stock Exchange of late has been the proneness to declaring corners in a particular scrip, which is alleged to have resulted in the exclusive benefit of one class of operators only. It is doubtful if the members of the Committee have perceived the central characteristic of dealings on the stock market, viz., that the commodities dealt in are all so limited in quantity that at any time an artificial monopoly can be created, and that the monopolist is in a position most effectively to demand his price, particularly if the demand is really inelastic, or is made to be so. We cannot discuss here the ethics of forward transactions, and will not endeavour to apportion the blame for corners between the buyer and the seller. There is no question of ethics at all in this matter. The buyer of a scrip knows that it is limited in quantity, and, if he has funds enough to buy up the lot, he can easily get his price, whether or not that price mar the intrinsic value of the scrip so cornered. The buyer also helps, by such purchases, fictitious as they may be, to keep up the price and to avert or postpone the advent of industrial depression, or its intensification. That such was not his original intention does not the less make it the consequence of his operations, if the bull activity is fairly well distributed. The sellers who sell without intention or ability to deliver the goods are in a peculiarly weak position, and the resentment against them gathers venom and volume when they try to protect themselves by declaring corners, and fixing prices, as the present Share Brokers' Association is alleged to have done. It will not, in such circumstances, be recognised that the buyer who goes on indulging in corners, in spite of the knowledge and experience of such safeguards as the Rule No. 26 (k) and (kh) is alleged to afford the short-sellers, is bringing on himself the nemesis of price-fixing and the suspension of forward business in the cornered scrip. The sting of the allegation would be removed entirely,—the complaint would never have come into being,—if suggestions of undue influence having been at work in the declaration of these corners were not there. But, as Mr Desai remarks, no committee of management is so immaculate but that such suggestions will be made, and no public so strong but that such suggestions will find some believers. There can we think, be no doubt that some safeguard of the sort provided by the rule under notice is necessary, *pace* the sweeping suggestion of an amateur broker to the contrary. But whether that safeguard is to be absolutely at the discretion of the sharebrokers' committee or is secured by some kind of a composite authority whereon the members of the investing public as well as the proprietors or agents of the scrip cornered and the bankers interested in the financing of such corners should be represented, is a question on which there might well be a difference of opinion. The moment it is established, with reasonable *prima facie* evidence that there is a corner in any given scrip, an *ad hoc* body of this description will not be impossible to institute; and if the Association makes rules requiring enforcement of the findings or decision of such a body, the ground of complaint now existing would be removed, and a healthier tone will enter the stock market of Bombay.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Horniman.

It is expected that Mr. K. F. Nariman's resolution recommending to Government the removal of the ban against the entry of Mr. B. G. Horniman into India, will come up for discussion in the local Legislative Council this afternoon after the usual recess. A similar resolution has already been passed by the Legislative Assembly and by adopting Mr. Nariman's resolution the Bombay Legislative Council would be conveying to Government the emphatic demand of all India and particularly of this Presidency that there should be no more restrictions against the return of Mr. Horniman to India. It is very unfortunate that the present Legislative Council has been divided by schisms inspired by party politics. Whatever the difference of the parties in other respects, it would be conceded by all that Mr. Horniman stood for no party but laboured for the good of India as a whole, irrespective of castes or creeds. He waged the battle with the bureaucracy for the rights of non-Brahmins as well as of the Muslims, and to him Christians and non-Christians, Parsis and Hindus were all alike. It is to be hoped that when the resolution is moved to-day by Mr. Nariman, members of all parties, irrespective of caste or creeds, will lift the question of Mr. Horniman's return above the region of party politics, and, sinking all differences, demand that all restrictions on Mr. Horniman's return to India should be forthwith withdrawn and that a recommendation to this effect should go from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Greece and Persia.

The movements in Greece and Persia in favour of the establishment of a republican form of Government are taking a definite turn and before many days are over one may find that in both countries the monarchy has been abolished and a republic set up through a bloodless revolution. While in Greece the uselessness of the monarchical institution has become increasingly plain since the War, in Persia the incompetence of the present Shah and his frequent and prolonged journeyings abroad have disgusted the Persians beyond measure. Probably, the Shah is not much to blame, since he is but a victim of circumstances. In any case, the institution of monarchy has proved to be a hindrance rather than a help to the progress of the country during the last few years. No doubt the disappearance of this picturesque institution will be regretted by many lovers of old Persia, but, as the poet says, "The old order changeth yielding place to new and God fulfills Himself in many ways lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

Gujarat Gandhi Purse.

Will Gujarat—the "Gujarat of Mahatma Gandhi"—belie the hope entertained in all quarters which know it intimately, that it will make a more than adequate response to the call of the Gandhi month? We trust not. Sj. Vallabhbhai has asked for only ten lakhs for the purse to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of Gujarat's welcome home to him. Looking to the splendid record of Gujarat during the Swaraj Fund campaign of the Mahatmaji's in 1921, it should not have been difficult for the people of the province to collect ten lakhs in the one full month at their disposal. But the reports we are receiving of the progress of the collections, though not quite discouraging, are still far from satisfactory. There is not much time to be lost if Gujarat does not wish to see her pre-eminent position in respect of public philanthropy and patriotic endeavour forfeited by her through apathy or sloth. The people of Gujarat and Kathiawad ought to bestir themselves and justify fully the confidence which, they know, Mahatma Gandhi has placed in them.

Heartless.

The conduct of the officially backed-up majority in the local Council in shelving the question of the revision of the salaries of the primary school teachers can only be characterised as heartless, while that of the responsible Ministry amounted to a distinct breach of faith. Though the scale of increases embodied in the Paranjpye-Sathe scheme fell short of the demands of the teachers, the latter, on the score that half a loaf is better than none, gladly acquiesced in the scale proposed in the scheme. But to their dismay they found that Mr. Paranjpye, who had all along befriended them, was no sooner elevated to the office of the responsible Minister than he began to back out of the position he had taken in his non-official capacity. It was a melancholy experience for which there was hardly any parallel in ministerial careers in India. However, with the departure of Mr. Paranjpye and the advent of one who was known to be sympathetic towards the claims of the primary teachers, the drooping spirits of the latter began to revive. But the new Minister has proved to be as much a broken reed for these teachers to lean on as his predecessor. The Government have enough funds to spend—or rather waste—on costly projects which can well wait for a few years, but they have no money to relieve the sufferings of the guardians of the intellectual progress of the future citizens of the province. Who after such exhibition of heartless conduct on the part of the officially backed-up majority and the Government will not demand that this topsy-turvyism of provincial finance should be ended even by such drastic methods as have commended themselves to the Assembly and the C. P. Legislative Council? That there should have been found any Indian members who could turn a deaf ear to the pathetic cry of the teachers, while non-official Europeans like Messrs. Addyman and Bullock felt it incumbent to show their sympathy towards the teachers, affords a sad commentary on the pretensions of these legislators to be the representatives of the people.

Indian Labour and Labour Government.

The utterly unsatisfactory manner in which Labour questions are treated by the bureaucracy was revealed by the almost callous attitude of official spokesmen towards the demand for reform made by non-official members during the discussion for mines and internal emigration in the Legislative Assembly on Saturday. Mr. Joshi called attention to the question of employment of women in mines and asked what replies had been received from local Governments on this subject as well as on that of the introduction of the shift system. He was told that no replies had yet been received from the Local Governments. Mr. Joshi's demand for a committee to enquire into the conditions of work and wages in the mining industry was met with Mr. Chatterji's flippant and irrelevant suggestion that Mr. Joshi should visit the miners in their homes and compare their condition with their lives in the mining areas. Nor was the attitude of Mr. Chatterji towards the repeal of laws which, to all intents and purposes, relegate the labourers in Assam to a life of virtual slavery and subject them to imprisonment for the slightest breach of the conditions of their agreement was more generous or satisfactory. If the report of the debate reaches members of the Labour Government in England, it will, we have no doubt, give them a rude shock. It remains to be seen how long the Labour Government will permit its agents in India to perpetuate in Assam and the coal fields the prevailing scandalous treatment of the Indian "cooly."

GOVT. BEATEN AT THEIR OWN GAME.

FRANTIC ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE POSITION.

FINANCE BILL REJECTED AGAIN.

SALT TAX REDUCTION CERTIFIED.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 18.

This morning the Assembly had to face a new situation and the Nationalists had to stand another test. Last evening when the Assembly dispersed many members were themselves uncertain as to the fate of the Finance Bill and the constitutional procedure to be followed after yesterday's decision of the Assembly. And this for two reasons. The constitutional position created by the Assembly's refusal to allow the Finance Bill to be considered is itself an unprecedented step which is unique hitherto. Moreover new rules had been published in the last Saturday's Gazettee of India and were subject of lengthy interpellation by Mr. Rangaswamy Aiyengar and equally lengthy reply by Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith giving rise to a number of supplementary questions only yesterday. Last evening it was argued that the Bill was technically dead and a new one would be introduced. But whether it would be in the Council of State or in the Assembly seemed doubtful. Last evening, it appears the Viceroy decided or was advised to exercise his power of recommending the Bill to the Assembly for reconsideration. Section 67 of the Government of India Act ensures that where either Chamber fails to pass in a form recommended by the Governor-General any Bill, the Governor-General may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. But in that case the Bill has to be submitted to the other House before it can come again to the Chamber which may have rejected it. But one of the new rules framed by the Government gives power to reintroduce the Bill in certain circumstances. Rule 36-B provides that where either Chamber refuses to pass any Government Bill the Bill whether in same or in amended from may be reintroduced in either Chamber. Apart from the question of merits of this innovation the indecent haste in which the rule notified three days back and further discussion on which was postponed yesterday at the explicit wish of the President was put into operation to-day, was as Pandit Motilal rightly remarked an affront to the House and an additional ground of rejecting the measure recommended by the Viceroy.

GOVERNMENT'S FRANTIC EFFORTS.

Evidently the Government wanted to take the Assembly unawares as they were yesterday. They wanted to make one last stand to retrieve their position and for this they made frantic efforts. One instance would suffice. As Mr. Roy has proceeded to England on the Kenya Committee and his vote is as good as lost at present, so it is rumoured they had Mr. Roy's resignation by wireless and appointed a dummy member from Delhi in his place. When Pandit Motilal mentioned this fact to prove with what respect the House was being treated, Sir Malcolm Hailey interrupting said Mr. Roy had resigned. But when he was heckled and asked when he resigned Sir Malcolm who was thoroughly disconcerted naively replied that Mr. Roy resigned before the present gentleman was appointed. Then Pandit Mulaviya enquired whether Mr. Roy had given in his resignation in Delhi, sent it by wire from Bombay or wireless from the sea. But the President saved the Government from the embarrassing situation by intervening and disallowing questions since the matter rested in the hands of the Governor-General. The Nationalists as Pandit Motilal remarked are not in the same advantageous situation since they could not supply vacant chairs like the Government. Thus a pistol newly loaded was levelled at the Opposition and Sir Malcolm Hailey informed Pandit Motilal late last night of to-day's proceedings.

VICEROY'S RECOMMENDED BILL REJECTED.

The members came in early and there seemed a subdued state of excitement and undercurrent of anxiety about to-day's happenings. The Government had canvassed well and the Nationalists had to stand together again. There was a tense atmosphere when Sir Basil Blackett said there was a message from the Governor-General and the President read it to the House standing. The formal business being over, the House come to the main issue. Unluckily for the Government which had been busy canvassing from high seas, many of its supporters now in Delhi itself did not turn up, while the Nationalist phalanx stood solid with 59 votes. So after Pandit Motilal had spoken reiterating National opposition to the recommended measure when the President called for 'Ayes' and 'Noes' there was such feeble cry of "Aye" from the Government benches that the latter did not dare to challenge a division. In fact if the division had been called for the Government would have been in a minority of ten or even more; for not only were some of the Government supporters absent, but even some nominated members were indignant with the Government for taking the House by surprise and would have voted against the motion. Pandit Motilal made special appeal to the sense of honour of the House and it told. As for the rest Pandit Motilal said the grounds of opposition cited by Pandit Malaviya held good to-day a remark which Sir Malcolm Hailey sarcastically greeted with cry of 'Hear Hear'. Since, as Pandit Motilal retorted, those grounds naturally did not appeal to the Home Member though he was unable yesterday to answer a single argument of Pandit Malaviya, a perfectly true contention which evoked approving cheers from the House. Pandit Motilal said he opposed because the rules permitted him to do so and because that was the strongest thing he could do. The Finance Bill in its revised form, be it noted, fixes the Salt Duty at one rupee four annas and abolishes certain tariff proposals regarding petrol and gold thread. Thus at one stroke the Nationalists have succeeded in bringing down the Salt Tax to its original level and that too by compelling the Viceroy to certify reduction as he certified the enhancement last year and in protecting indigeneous industries. Moreover the Nationalists have shown that they can beat the Government at their own game and have made the popularly irresponsible executive administer the country by extra constitutional methods, revealing the hollowness of the Reforms. The Finance Bill will of course, now be carried to the Council of State as a recommendatory measure where it is certain to be passed after which it will be certified without being carried to the Assembly.

VICEROY USES A NEW WEAPON.

WHY ASSEMBLY REJECTED FINANCE BILL.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 18.

The impact has come not in the Nationalists' camp as Sir Campbell Rhodes fondly hoped and fervently prayed the other day, but between Nationalists and Government. It is over the Finance Bill, the second reading of which was refused by the Assembly yesterday under the leadership of Pandits Madan Mohan Malaviya and Motilal Nehru. When the Nationalist Party refused consideration of the Finance Bill last evening it was an the specific ground that their demand for a Round Table Conference was contemptuously rejected by Delhi and Whitehall. The question of the Salt Tax at Rs. 2 could not enter their minds. The proposal of reducing the duty on motor spirit was not in point, but the higher and all-embracing issue of Responsible Government forced them to take that most extraordinary and yet most constitutional step of rejecting the Finance Bill, but the Viceroy had already forged a new weapon to meet such a contingency—the weapon in the manufacture of which the Government of India had been in secret and close correspondence with the Secretary of State for two years, but which was unsheathed on Saturday in the "Gazette of India" and dangled before the Assembly yesterday.

At question time, this weapon, professedly innocent, was made use of by Lord Reading last night in exercise of powers vested in him under Section 67-B of the Government of India Act when he put his signature to the rejected Finance Bill after making small amendments. It is true that His Excellency has recognised to some extent the popular view against the Salt Tax and has brought it down to the old level of one rupee and four annas instead of at Rs. 2 which was said a few days ago by the Finance Member to be the only possible figure. I admit Lord Reading's courage and sympathy in meeting the popular point of view at the eleventh hour, but the procedure he has adopted is questionable and reprehensible in the highest degree. Here was the great mistake of Lord Reading, the greater mistake being His Excellency's attitude on the question of the Responsible Government for India. These two factors therefore conspired to further enrage the Swarajists and Independents to stand together and defy the Viceregal ukase contained in the Bill which came up again before the Assembly to-day in the recommended form, the actual words of His Excellency being "the Legislative Assembly do now pass the Bill." As Pandit Motilal Nehru rightly remarked this procedure was an affront to the Assembly and the Assembly endorsed the Pandit's view by crying a unanimous "No" to Sir Basil Blackett's motion to introduce the Bill. Armed with weapons of recommendation intended to defeat Swarajists' tactics, His Excellency wanted to tease the Swarajists and the Independents by commanding them to pass the Pill, but the Nationalist Party as a whole was made of sterner mettle and it refused to be coerced into submission, come what might. This is indeed

(Continued on page 8.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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TWO BUDGETS.

ASSEMBLY'S REJECTION OF GRANTS.

BRITISH OPINION CRYSTALLISING.

(Special to "The Chronicle".)

LONDON, March 17.

In the British Budget this year there is a cut of seven millions pounds in the Army and 2½ millions in the Navy. The Army Budget in 1921-24 was 95 millions and now it is reduced to 45 millions.

This enormous reduction in the British Army expenditure since 1921 lends powerful support to the argument that India is made to bear under one pretext or another an enormous military expenditure which ought really to be borne by Britain. The frontier and internal unrest are exaggerated to maintain an army out of all proportion to the needs of the country while the British army and naval budget has been materially reduced. Income-tax and other taxes are also cut down. There is an incessant demand for a further reduction.

ASSEMBLY'S STAND JUSTIFIED.

The feeling is growing that the Legislative Assembly is perfectly justified in throwing out the Budget as a protest against the unjust military expenditure over which the Assembly has no control. The principal Tory papers continue, through their Indian correspondents, to carry on a campaign of misrepresentation misleading the British public into believing that rejections of the Budget grants by the Assembly and the Nagpur Legislative Council are simply political tactics to win Swaraj by embarrassing the Labour Cabinet and not as a genuine protest against the crushing taxation necessitated by the Military, Civil and Railway extravagance. It is being gradually recognised that India can never advance its trade and industry prosper under the present system of Government which encourages foreign exploitation of its agriculture like tea and jute without taxation while it handicaps the native Indian industry by excise, steel by unchecked foreign dumping and enforces an increase of salt, income and super taxes also railway freight and passenger, postal and telegraph charges which are beyond the capacity of the people. It is being asked why the Viceroy and the Finance Minister holding the enemy ships trading profits up there so long should have defied public opinion by the imposition of the salt tax. If members of the Independent Party like Sir Purshotumdas and Sir Sivaswamy will expose the Military, Railway and Civil extravagance and criticise taxation and with the help of the Swaraj Party throw out the whole budget after an exhaustive debate they will create a very strong body of opinion here who favour a thorough examination of Indian conditions and grievances.

A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

"TIMES" ON ASSEMBLY'S REJECTION.

LONDON, March 18.

The "Times" contends that the rejection of the Finance Bill means a definite check on the progress of the Indian reforms. The natural effect of the Swarajist gesture is not to cut short but to prolong the probationary period laid down in the Reform Act. It is out of question that the British Nation should thus be intimidated into half-hearted acceptance of the Round Table Conference proposal. The paper concludes that revolutionary spirit is manifesting itself in a new and petulant form. There is no need to despair as Government will be carried on even though difficulties may multiply. But the situation requires close watchfulness and great political resource.—Reuter.

SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYERS. DEMAND.

A GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation threaten a national lock-out unless a speedy settlement is reached of the unofficial strike of the engineers at Southampton who are demanding an increase of seventeen shillings six pence per week to bring them into line with the London dockworkers. The Federation have summoned a full joint meeting at Carlisle for March 20th.—Reuter.

A GERMAN PACIFIST LEADER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Berlin.—The German Pacifist leader, Professor Quidde, was arrested in Munich today by an order of the Public Prosecutor in connection with a letter he is alleged to have written recently to General Von Seeckt declaring that youths were undergoing military training throughout Germany under the supervision of the Reichswerr.—Reuter.

DETENTION OF AFGHAN ARMS

NO SETTLEMENT YET REACHED.

LONDON, March 17.

In the Commons to-day replying to Mr. Howard Bury, Mr. Richard said that a consignment of arms purchased by the Afghan Government from a French firm had been detained in Bombay since October last, His Majesty's Government having decided, in accordance with the terms of the Article Six of the Anglo-Afghan Treaty and Letter Number One thereto attached, to withhold at present permission for its transit. A completely satisfactory settlement of the questions that had caused the decision had unfortunately not yet been attained but he hoped that it might be possible to release the arms soon.—Reuter.

SALT TAX DISCONTENT.

"WORK OF POLITICIANS."

UNDER SECRETARY HECKLED IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, March 17.

Mr. Craik asked whether Mr. Richards possessed any evidence indicating that a serious hardship had been caused by the operation of the Indian Salt Tax or that it had led to an agitation on the part of any large section of the population.

Mr. Richards replied that he supposed all taxation involved some degree of hardship but Mr. Craik knew that in the case of the Indian Salt Tax it was difficult to distinguish between the economic and political considerations.

Mr. Craik repeated the question.

Mr. Lansbury pointed out that the Legislative Assembly had rejected this Tax.

A Conservative member declared that the agitation was only among the politicians.

Mr. Lansbury: "No."

The Speaker intervened saying that the matter could not be debated at question time.—Reuter.

"WEAKNESS OF MODERATES"

CHIEF OBSTACLE TO INDIAN PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 18.

In an editorial comment on the Assembly's rejection of the Finance Bill under the heading "A Setback to India" "the Daily Chronicle" says that it is difficult to understand how the Swarajists hope by such methods to persuade the British nation and Parliament to give them fuller self-Government The tactics of the Swarajists, if endorsed by the Assembly, so far from suggesting any further fitness for self-Government, must end by raising the question as to how far they are fit for what they have already. The weakness of the Moderates and their failure to stand by their convictions which they know to be right appears once more to be among the chief obstacles to Indian progress.—Reuter.

REJECTION OF GRANTS.

WILL CABINET SUPPORT VICEROY?

LONDON, March 17.

Replying to Mr. Howard Bury on the sanction of grants, Mr. Richards said he was afraid he could not attempt to anticipate any decision which might have to be taken when all demands for grants had been dealt with in the Assembly and Mr. Howard Bury would doubtless recognise that the natural place for the announcement of the decision would be the Assembly itself.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne:—"May we take it that this Government will strongly support the Viceroy in any measures he may take."

The Minister did not reply.—Reuter.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIA

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The House of Commons last night nuanimously agreed to a resolution moved by Mr. Griffiths on the same lines as the resolution passed by the Lords on March 11th regarding the appointment of a Joint Committee on Indian affairs.—Reuter.

"AN EMERGENCY QUESTION"

INDIAN CONTRACT TO GERMAN FIRM.

LONDON, March 17.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Remer asked the Speaker to reconsider his ban on an emergency question which he desired to ask regarding the German competition in connection with the Indian State Railways as a contract might be placed to-morrow and involve considerable unemployment in England.

The Speaker replied that he had carefully considered the question but it did not appear to be suitable matter for a special question.—Reuter.

HEAVY FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

ONLY OFFICIAL WORK TO BE CONDUCTED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 17.

The House of Commons to-day unanimously passed a motion to the effect that Government take up the whole time of the House until the end of the financial year.

Mr. Clynes in moving the motion, emphasised that taking of the private members' time was inevitable owing to a very heavy programme of financial business. Government did not propose to take up any legislation before the second reading of the consolidated fund bill on March 26th except local authorities' emergency provision Bill which was non-contentious.

Mr. Baldwin intimated that the Opposition would not oppose the motion and pointed out that the objection previously was to taking up the time of the Conservative and the Liberal members and not of the Labour members.—Reuter.

ANGRY SCENES IN THE MEJLISS.

LONDON, March 17.

Teheran.—There was a tumultuous scene in the Mejliss to-day in the course of a debate on the credentials of certain members. Hot words were exchanged between the two parties. Some of the party leaders received slaps in the face, while others were roughly handled.—Reuter.

NO EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

TILL INDIA COMES TO HER OWN.

MAHATMA UNABLE TO COUNTENANCE PROPOSED SCHEME.

NO FAITH IN BRITISH SYSTEM OF GOVT.

HISTORY OF IGNOMINIOUS SURRENDER.

(Associated Press.)

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press:—

A document dated the 1st of February 1920 and signed by me at Lahore and handed to Dr. (now Sir) Joseph Nunan has been reproduced in an elaborate paper (dated 22nd November 1923) on the status of Indians abroad. As it has been used in support of a scheme of Indian colonization in British Guiana and as it is stated in that paper "so far as is known it still expresses Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards British Guiana," it is necessary to make my position clear. The statement made by me in the February of 1920 is as follows:—

Lahore 1st February 1920.

From the outset Mr. Gandhi made it perfectly clear that he was not prepared to take any step that could be construed as a personal encouragement by him to Indians to leave India. He was not in favour of the emigration of Indians. At the same time, he realised that many held different views on this point and he was equally not in favour of using compulsion by legislative or executive action to compel Indians to stay at home. They should be treated as free citizens at home and abroad. They should, certainly, however, be protected from misrepresentation. He knew nothing to prevent people emigrating now except defence of the Realm Regulation which would expire six months after the War. (This is the regulation preventing the emigration of unskilled labourers for work abroad until six months after the War unless under special or general license.)

"Once assured that equal rights for Indians existed in regard to political, municipal, legal, commercial and industrial matters in British Guiana, and that they were not alone receiving fair treatment from the administration and the general community, but would be guaranteed the continuance of such fair [illegible], he would not oppose any scheme [illegible]olonisation by Indian agricultural [illegible]

"He was satisfied that [illegible] colony had a liberal constitution and [illegible] Indians could be and were elected [illegible] membership of the Legislature and [illegible]cipal office. He was satisfied that [illegible]ad equality of rights with others [illegible]d that there were opportunities [illegible]g land for settlement. He was in favour of allowing a test of the scheme subject to a report at the end of six months on its working by Mr. C. F. Andrews or some other representative of the Indian popular leaders. The deputation accepted the proposal of a report by a popular representative independently of any supervising officer nominated by the Indian Government and offered to pay all expenses."

"Mr. Gandhi agreed that all necessary guarantees for the continuance of equal treatment could be furnished by the Colonial Office and the British Guiana Government through the Government of India to the Indian people and its popular leaders."

MAHATMA'S PRESENT VIEW.

It was hardly fair to use this statement in support of any scheme. It could only be used for supporting a trial shipment under the supervision of Mr. C. F. Andrews or some one having the same status and having the same intimate knowledge of the position of the British Indians abroad. But I admit that if such a trial proved successful from the Indian standpoint, I should be bound, under the foregoing statement, not to oppose a scheme of colonization under proper safeguards. My views, however, since the February of 1920 about the British system of Government have, as is well known, undergone a revolutionary change. At the time I gave the statement my faith in that system, in spite of my bitter hostile experiences, had not altogether disappeared. But now I am able no longer to rely upon verbal or written promises made by persons working under that system and in their capacity as officials or supporters. The history of Indian Immigrants to South Africa, East Africa and Fiji is a history of broken promises and of ignominious surrender of their trust by the Imperial Government and the Indian Government whenever it has been a question of conflicting interests of Europeans against Indians. The handful of Europeans have almost succeeded in East Africa in bullying the Imperial Government into sacrificing the prior rights of the Indians settlers there. In South Africa the Indian settlers' faith is trembling in the balance. In Fiji the Indian is still the under-dog. There is no reason to suppose that British Guiana if the test came will be an exception. The moment Indians become successful rivals of Europeans in that colony, that very moment all guarantees, written or verbal, will disappear. Filled as I am with utter distrust of the British Imperial System I am unable to countenance any scheme of emigration to British Guiana, no matter how promising it may appear on paper and no matter what guarantees be given for due fulfilment of the pledges given. The Benefit that must accrue to the Indian emigrants under any such scheme will be illusory. I am, therefore, unable to countenance the proposed scheme of Indian colonisation in British Guiana. I do not hesitate to give my opinion without consultation with the British Guiana Deputations, because of the root objection stated above. If I had to express an opinion upon the merits of the scheme, the ordinary rule of courtesy would have bound me, before saying anything hostile to it, to meet the British Guiana Deputations and understand their view points. Not till India has come to her own and has a Government fully responsible to her people and able effectively to protect Indian settlers abroad from injustice can any advantage accrue to Indian emigrants even under an ideal scheme.

KENYA COMMITTEE.

SCOPE OF WORK.

LONDON, March 17.

In the House of Commons, to-day replying to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Richards said that the Committee appointed by the Government of India to confer with the Colonial Office on questions concerning Indians in the Colonies and Protectorates would meet in London in the middle of April. The terms of reference would be to make representations to Mr. Thomas on all questions of Indians domiciled in Kenya arising from the discussion embodied in the White Paper and certain pending questions with regard to the Indians in Fiji. Mr. Hope Simpson would be the chairman.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked how the terms of reference had been narrowed down to Kenya and Fiji when the whole object of the Committee was to examine how Indians were treated throughout the Colonies.

Mr. Berkeley asked if the Committee would consider the resumption of the Indian immigration to Colonies for purposes of labour.

The Minister did not reply.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU AT CAPE TOWN.

REQUEST TO BE HEARD BY UNION CABINET.

LONDON, March 17.

Cape Town.—Mrs. Naidu interviewed the Minister of Interior to-day regarding the Class Areas Bill and placed the Indian viewpoint before the Minister who, while not agreeing with the views expressed by her, promised, in his turn, to place her case before the Cabinet, also her request to be heard by the Cabinet.—Reuter.

INDIA'S IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

LONDON, March 17.

Lord Pentland presiding to-day at a lecture by Sir Alfred Chatterton on "Utilisation of India's Underground Water" urged that the Government of India should come to the rescue of the ryot and enable him to employ increased water facilities resulting from the latest scientific research.

Sir A. Chatterton pointed out that the future progress of well irrigation in India depended on the less expensive methods of lifting water. He mentioned that the area under well irrigation had not increased for twenty years while the area under the state works had increased by fifty per cent due mainly to the indigenous methods of reaching ultimate capacity. Sir Alfred urged an adoption of special measures to erect a much greater utilization of underground water in India.—Reuter.

RELIEF CREDITS INTERNATIONAL AGENCY.

LONDON, March 18.

Washington.—To-day was published Mr. Hughes' note of December 14th, rejecting the French suggestions to create an international agency to deal with questions arising out of the relief credits extended to the European countries during and just after the great war.—Reuter.

GOVT. BEATEN AT THEIR OWN GAME.

(Continued from page 7.)

a result of which every member of the Nationalist Party ought to be congratulated, be he a super-Swarajist like Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar or Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, be he a simple Swarajist like Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda, be he a strong Independent like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya or the cautious Indepedent like Mr. Rama Iyengar..

But for the fact that men like Mr. Neogy, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju and Mr. Ramachandra Rao realising the need of the hour forgot their own differences and threw in their lot with the two Pandits of Allahabad the remarkable achievements, of the Nationalist Party last night, and this morning in the Assembly and that in face of Government adjurations could not have been brought about. I know Pandit Malaviya gave some trouble to the Swarajists a few days ago, but that he led the Opposition to the Finance Bill yesterday so successfully (and rather so unexpectedly) is indeed a true sign of the great man who has got the clearest perception of the disadvantages that might otherwise accrue to Indian Nationalism. I have reasons to believe that the initiative to lead the Opposition yesterday was entirely his own and that Pandit Motilal Nehru gladly accepted it. But I must not forget that simple and unassuming Mr. Sastri who had his own share in giving this lead—if my information is true. He it was who suggested to Pandit Motilal Nehru and to Pandit Malaviya to completely reject the Bill instead of making the House divided on every item of taxation. When such a sedate person of the type of Right Hon. Sastri makes this kind of suggestion there is no need to question the wisdom of the Nationalist Party's action. Pandit Motilal Nehru therefore appealed to-day in the Assembly to the Indians of all shades of opinion to realise the seriousness of the situation and vote against the Viceroy's ways and means. The speech of Pandit Motilal showed that he is as much a clever stager as Sir Malcolm Hailey, if not more, and that qualities of diplomacy are not concentrated in one individual. It was a speech just meant for the occasion with no word, more nor less. The House responded to Pandit Nehru's call and loudly cried against the motion for leave to introduce even the recommended Finance Bill. The Government could not dare challenge the division. Thus has Delhi, the Imperial capital, given the lead to other provinces despite great odds, although the more advantageously situated Central Provinces had given the start. The decision to refuse permission to introduce the Bill irrespective of the fact that it had some relieving features like the Salt Tax at one rupee and four annas was not lightly taken, but one deliberately taken and as the only means of expressing before the world the despair of Indian nation in attempting to change the structure of Government according to her desire. The British nation, which is proclaimed to be the final arbiter of India's destinies, must take note of the situation in India and come to terms with Swarajists and Independents. Otherwise the situation will grow worse for them. No doubt, there is the Council of State which will say 'Amen' to the Viceroy's message when it is placed before it on Thursday, but how long is the Viceroy to take advantage of this extraordinary step of Certification and Recommendation. It would have been far better if he had used all his influence in Government accepting the Round Table Conference—but that glory and honour has been denied to His Excellency. Will England have the foresight to understand the portents, or will she continue the ostrich-like policy? It is for England to answer.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 18.

The main interest in to-day's sitting of the Legislative Assembly lay in the fact that the Nationalist Party was able, without division, to refuse leave for the introduction of the Finance Bill in the form recommended by the Viceroy with important modifications, including th reduction of the salt tax to Rs. 1/4 and giving up proposals to reduce the duty on motor spirit and import duty on gold thread. Proceedings began as usual with interpellations.

Mr. Ranga Iyer drew attention to the railway disaster near Bareilly.

Sir Charles Innes said he had nothing further to add to the details published in the Press but welcomed the opportunity to express sympathy on behalf of Government with the family of those who had died or were injured.

Mr. Ranga Iyer asked whether the bridge was defective.

Sir Charles Innes replied that the bridge was in order.

Mr. Chamanlal asked whether Government was taking steps to compensate bereaved families.

Sir Charles Innes was sure that the railway administration would do their best

Sir Campbell Rhodes also expressed sympathy.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

Sir Basil Blackett rose to announce that he had a message from the Governor-General. The President read the following message, all members standing:—"In pursuance of provisions of sub-section (1) of section 67 B of the Government of India Act, I, Rufus Daniel Earl of Reading, do recommend to the Legislative Assembly that it should pass the Bill to fix the duty on salt manufactured in or imported by land into certain parts of British India, to vary certain duties leviable under the Tariff Act 1894, to fix the minimum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act 1898, further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act 1923 and to fix the rates of income tax in the form hereto annexed. Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General."

Sir Basil Blackett said that the Bill was identical with the Bill which was considered or rather not considered yesterday but it was an emasculated bill. The main change was fixation of salt duty at Re. 1/4 and all other changes proposed in the Original Bill have been given up with the exception of the duty on splints and empty match boxes. He said that only those provisions in the Bill had been retained which were considered essential for the safety and tranquillity of British India. He intimated that he would ask leave for the introduction of the Bill at a later stage. The House thereupon proceeded to transact ordinary legislative business.

THE FINANCE BILL.

After legislative business had been disposed of Sir Basil Blackett moved for leave to introduce the recommended Finance Bill. He did not make any speech.

Pandit Motilal Nehru rose to oppose the introduction. He disclaimed that his opposition meant an affront to the Viceroy or any discourtesy to his Excellency. Nothing was further from their mind. He felt that the procedure adopted by the Government in pursuance of the Rules recently framed was an affront to the vote of the Assembly. The new rules had been taken advantage of in reintroducing a Bill which the House rejected yesterday. If he opposed the introduction it was because the rules permitted him to do so. He held that the new Rules were constitutional in their nature and confessed that the procedure adopted by the Government had taken the House by surprise. They had thought that the bill would go to the Council of State. It was only by the courtesy of the Home Member that he was informed last night on telephone at eleven o'clock that the Bill would come before the Assembly to-day with the recommendation. It was too late for him to inform his colleagues at that late hour. The Speaker further referred to the fact that he and his colleagues were not in the advantageous position in which Government was. Mr. K. C. Roy, their esteemed colleague, had left on deputation, and in his place another member, Mr. Raj Narain, who took his oath to-day had been appointed. Non-official members could not fill the seats of absentees in that manner. At this stage several questions were asked as to when and now Mr. Roy's resignation was received because he was already on the high seas.

The Home Member replied that Mr. Roy's resignation had been received.

The President said as the matter concerned the Governor-General and not the Governor-General-in-Council the questions were not in order.

"AN AFFRONT TO THE HOUSE."

Continuing, Pandit Motilal observed that Government need not have shown such unnecessary haste. He did not want to repeat the arguments used by Pandit Malaviya yesterday which were still unanswered and were unanswerable. He said that the salt duty had been reduced by Government to Rs. 1/4 because it was in favour of the people. The Finance Member had described his Bill as having been emasculated because of this reduction.

Sir Basil Blackett dissented from this view.

Pandit Motilal said the circumstances in which the Bill had been sent back to the Assembly were entirely different and were an affront to the House. He hoped the Hon. members would be jealous in preserving the dignity of the Assembly and that even those who remained neutral yesterday or who voted with the Government would vote in refusing the Bill.

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was put to the House and rejected. Government did not challenge Division.

The Assembly then adjourned. The Finance Bill would now go to the Council of State and so far as the Assembly is concerned it has given its last word on the Bill.

ANOT[illegible] NATIONALIST [illegible]MPH.

MO[illegible] DEBATE.

(Associ[illegible]ress.)

The following is th[illegible]ing portion of the report of debate on th[illegible]nance Bill on Monday:—

Sir Malcolm Hailey, continuing, said: "I am glad for one thing. It does not affect me personally for I am about to enjoy a brief period of leisure but I am sorry for those members of the Assembly who might otherwise have to come up and consider the Tariff Board's Report in Simla. Obviously Pandit Malaviya will not assist them in any operation of that kind. It is extreme statements of that kind which bring home the nature of the course he proposes. The hon. Pandit has joined that section which is determined upon a complete wreckage of the present constitution with all its consequences in India as well as in England. If that is any satisfaction for the more extreme section of the party which has stood for that in the past and stands to-day then all I can say is that on a calmer reflection he will regret that he has given them that satisfaction. It is perfectly clear that the Swaraj Party has never changed its ideals. (Pandit Motilal and others: hear, hear.)

GESTURE OF DISSATISFACTION.

Proceeding, Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the British nation would not give a further constitutional advance to India unless it was satisfied that the measure of the advance given was likely to be properly worked and that to the complete advance of India. The British Parliament after many years of demand from India had at last set India on the road to responsible government. Now what did the Pandit say? He proposes to throw that back into the face of the British Parliament. If they look on facts calmly then it will be found that this decision would not help India on the path of Responsible Government. His motion for the rejection of the Finance Bill was exactly a gesture of dissatisfaction and a sign of impatience and irresponsibility which would make it impossible for the British Parliament to consider a further advance. The King's Government must be carried on. The Bill if rejected would be certified by the Viceroy otherwise the Government would come to an end. Concluding the Home Member said that neither you nor your friends will suffer from the results of refusing taxation. The results will rest with the Government. That again is not responsibility. It is on that ground that I appeal to you all to consider the effect of passing the Pandit's motion. If you follow his suggestion it would be taken as a sign of irresponsibility. I know that no section of the British Parliament will be influenced in the slightest degree by any such action. (Applause).

PASTMASTERS IN THE ART OF "DIVIDE AND RULE."

Pandit Motilal Nehru said that his short experience of the Assembly had shown that the Home member was a past master in the art which was generally attributed to the whole of the Government of India namely "divide and rule." To-day he had practised that art to perfection. He had again warned the Non-Swarajists not to identify themselves with the Swarajists. The speaker felt proud that he was the author of the October manifesto and stood by it as a Swarajist. But as he had explained he was acting in the Assembly as a member of the Nationalist Party and not as a Swarajist. They came to the Councils to co-operate with the Government on their own terms and passed a resolution embodying their demand by an overwhelming majority. The resolution was voted by the Nationalists as well as others not belonging to that party, thereby proving that the demand put forward in it was the demand of the whole country. It was very reasonable and had not been put forward to provoke a negative reply. As for the decision to throw out the Finance Bill the reason was that his party thought that in any case the Viceroy's certification must come. It was therefore useless for them to waste the day in going into the lobby and coming out

CHARGE OF IRRESPONSIBILITY REFUTED.

He said that the Assembly was not refusing supplies. It was not in their power to do so. They refuse to be any party to supply funds to the Government when that Government was being run without their having any control on the executive in respect of the expenses or raising of the revenue. The Home Member had said that he doubted what principle was being established. The speaker thought that it was the oldest principle that they were establishing. He said that his party's decision on Tuesday had met with both favourable and adverse criticism. But the Home Member apparently read only the adverse criticism. In any case the press criticism had nothing to do with the Party's decision. He said that after Tuesday the Swarajists did not take part in the discussion. In the interval they had learnt that Mr. Richards in answering a leading question in the Commons had declared that the Labour Government did not want to interfere with the ten years' programme nor had the Government of India moved in the respect even of its own departmental inquiry. Furthermore a copy of the Gazette issued on Saturday last amended the Legislation rules and had shown that the Viceroy can recommend a bill at any stage. The speaker had a shrewd suspicion that this had been introduced to meet the Swarajist opposition in the Assembly. Now therefore, the Government House had merely to press a button and like an automaton the Assembly had to consider the Viceroy's recommendation at whatever stage a bill might be. He said that their proposal for a Round Table Conference was intended not for immediate establishment of responsible Government but for the immediate acceptance of that right and an attempt by a conference to evolve a constitution suited to the genius of India based on her traditions. The Western people had their own institutions but they could not understand India's needs and her requirements. As for the Home Member's charge the refusal to consider the finance bill would show irresponsibility he asked "how is one man responsible for the action of other? You frame the Budget, you regulate the income, you regulate the expenditure. We have no power and no control. The course proposed by Pandit Malaviya is to use the strongest weapon in our hand to protest and I appeal to all the elected members of the House to support it."

Sir Purushotamdas Thakordas opposed the obstruction. He admitted that when men like Pandit Malaviya and Pandit Motilal have urged a grave step of obstruction there was serious causes necessitating it. He also believed in the principle of self-help but he felt that the Labour Government must be given time to respond. Moreover the Assembly having voted the expenditure under demands for grants could not consistently refuse taxation to meet these obligations. He also felt that if the Finance Bill was rejected and if it was eventually passed and placed before the House it would mean salt tax at Rs. two while the Assembly had power to reduce it to Re. 1/4. He appealed to the statesmanship to realise the situation and save serious results as the rejection of the Bill.

BILL REJECTED.

At 5.30 the House divided and refused the consideration of the bill, by 60 votes against 57 amidst a loud Nationalist applause. The Bill, it is expected, will go to the Council of State with certificate and the procedure in connection with it will approximate to that followed in respect of the Princes' Protection Bill.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

"AYES."

The following 57 voted for the Finance Bill):—

Sir Gordon Fraser, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Moir, Sardar B. A Dalal, Mr. Percival, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Dunk, Mr. R. D. Bell, Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Sham-ul-Zoha, Mr. Turing, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Mahomed Ibrahim Makan, Prince Akrun Husain, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. Alimuzzaman Chaudhri, Mr. O'Malley, Mr. G. C. Nag, Mr. Fleming, Colonel Owens, Mr. Rustomjee Furdoonjee, Sir Henry Stanyon, Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi, Mr G. R. Clarke, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Charles Innes, Dr. I. K. Hyder Mr. Holme, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Howell, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. A. V D Aiyer, Mr. Butler, Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Mr. Burdon, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Allen, Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Ghulam Bari, Makhdum Rajan Baksh Shah, Mr. Joshi, Captain Hira Singh, Capt. Ajab Singh, Mr. Armad Ali Khan, Moulvi Abul Kassem, Chaudhri Bahawal Baksh, Mr. Hindley, K. B. Sayed Mohammed Ismail, Colonel Gidney, Dr. H. S. Gour and Mr. Mahomed S. Chamnad remained neutral.

"NOES."

The following sixty voted against the Finance Bill:—Mr. Mamachandra Rao, Mr. V J Patel, Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. K. V. Reddi, Mr. Shanmukam Chetty, Mr. M K Acharya, Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. K. Rama Aiyengar, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Mr. K K Nambiyar, Dr. K. G. Lohokare, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr Amarnath Datt, Mr Kazim Ali, Kmwaja Abdul Karim, Mr. K. S. Ray, Manng Kun, Mr. Shambu Dayal Misra, Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Seth Govind Das, Shaikh Mushir Hussain Kidwai, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Samiul lah Khan, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Hans Raj, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Shyama Charan, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Dr. Kishan Lal Nehru, Mr. Chamanlal, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Pandit Nilkanth Das, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Moulvi Muhammed Shafee, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Hari Prasad Lal, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Mr. Narain Das, Pandit Krishna Kanta Malaviya, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr T. R. Phookun, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Mian Abdul Haye, Sardar Kartar Singh and Lala Piyare Lal.

REASON FOR THE REJECTION

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S STRONG STAND.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 17.

The Nationalist Party has saved India's self-respect. Although last night they decided to press for amendments to the Finance Bill, notably reducing the salt tax to seven annas a maund this morning they took a sudden and almost unexpected step. On the motion of Pandit Malaviya, who spoke for more than two and a half hours, scathingly criticising the Government policy in the past and especially its refusal to entertain the idea of a Round Table Conference or in any other, show a change of heart. The Assembly late in the evening, rejected the consideration of the Finance Bill by 60 votes against 57 votes commanded by Government.

REASONS FOR REJECTION.

Several factors contributed to this result. One of them being the announcement made by Sir Basil Blacket that the Viceroy had restored all the four demands for grants rejected by the Assembly on Monday last. The other factor was the statement of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith that amendments to the new Legislative rules published last Saturday permitted the Viceroy to make a recommendation of a bill at any stage of discussion, thereby hinting that the Finance Bill would be recommended by Lord Reading, if the House showed any sign of rejection.

However Pandit Malaviya, although an Independent, took a very strong line and said he would not vote for any taxation now or in future, until the Government of India Act was revised and a better scheme introduced in place of the existing one. He even went to the length of stating that the present Government must be ended.

SIR BASIL'S WARNINGS.

Sir Basil Blacket advised the House to discuss the Bill on its financial and economical merits. Sir Malcolm Hailey, who had evidently not expected this serious onslaught from Pandit Malaviya and a change of front on his part, tried what Pandit Motilal Nehru afterwards rightly described the game of divide and rule. The Home Member, as usual, repeated his grave warning that if the House, on the suggestion of Pandit Malaviya, were to throw out the Finance Bill, it would only mean further proof of India's irresponsibility and make it impossible for British Parliament (the arbiter of India's destinies) to even consider any suggestion of constitutional advance. For as Mr. MacDonald had clearly stated the British Government could not be coerced into giving India any form of advance by such irresponsible actions. If the bill was rejected, then the Viceroy would certify the bill and therefore nothing was left for the Nationalists but a mere expression of impatience.

But Pandit Motilal Nehru very ably counteracted the influence of the vote-catching speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey and showed how Government had not shown any indication of a change of heart, but that on the other hand it had grown worse as regards its intentions. Indeed England had gone back on its own professions as for example Prof. Richards' statement that there could be no revision of the Government of India Act earlier than 1929. He stressed India's desire for a constitution of her own and not one of Western conception.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS PLEADS FOR PATIENCE.

Sir Purshotamdas attempted to dissuade the members from taking a long jump and counselled patience. But the Nationalist Party had made up its mind and in spite of the best efforts of Government whips they rejected the consideration of the Finance Bill by a majority of three votes. The bill will now be recommended by the Viceroy to the Council of State and if it passes it, as I am sure it will, then the Assembly will again reject it and then it will be certified by the Viceroy and passed even as the famous Princes' Protection Bill was passed.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 17.

In the Assembly, to-day, replying to Sir Abdul Quiyum, who asked whether Government contemplated taking any action in the matter of extension of reforms to the North-West Frontier Province under the Government of India Act, Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the question would be considered in connection with the report of the North-West Frontier Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Pilcher (Calcutta) asked the question of which he had given a private notice drawing attention to the press reports published in Calcutta regarding the discovery of a Bomb Factory. He asked the Government whether they could confirm his information because, if it was true, it would justify the action of the Bengal Government under the regulaion 3 of 1918 in arresting a number of persons.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said he had not yet received from the Bengal Government any confirmation, but he had no reason to doubt the statements contained in the press report. He was waiting to receive a telegram to-day and would make full statements. He agreed with Mr. Pilcher that the news was of an exceedingly serious nature.

NATAL COAL

Mr. Wilson asked in view of the resolution of this Assembly that a countervailing duty on Natal Coal should be imposed in order to protect Bengal Coal; do Government propose to appoint an impartial Board of Enquiry to enquire into the loss of export market. Coal traffic facilities and Railway freights, increase of Railway freights rebate to Rs. 2 per ton? The institution of of special allotments of wagons for mineral traffic, provision of suitable types of wagons for such traffic the provision of quick running trains of including provision of modern appliances for tipping wagons elimination of dumping charges at dock reduction of port charges and especially with regard to the development of new high-class coal fields of Karanpura and Talcher and to enquire as to what is the best interests of Railways and coal trade. As a whole, including the possibility of the reduction or Railway freights to long distance industrial centres having regard to the needs of the industries established in the country also to enquire into the loading and grading conditions at coal-fields with special regard to the combined working of groups for grading, despatch and discharging conditions and facilities at ports of imports.

Sir Charles Innes said it has been suggested to Government that an enquiry should be instituted into the question whether measures could be taken to encourage export trade in coal, but no decision has yet been reached.

STATUTORY RULES.

WHY AMENDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 17.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked for reason that led Government to make further amendment to the statutory rules under Sec. 67 of the Government of India Act as published last Saturday and when was the Secretary of State's sanction applied for and obtained. He further asked if the procedure of laying the draft rules before Parliament had been adopted and if so when. If not whether Government would refrain from putting the rules into force until Parliament had considered them and until the members of the Assembly had time to understand the curious and complicated process contemplated. He further asked whether the new rules were designed to augment further Viceroy's powers of exceptional legislation and whether they were aware that it is not competent to do so by exercising powers of rule making.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith replied that the reason was very simple. The present rules do not lay down any rules of Procedure for dealing with the special classes of bills. In the second, Chamber and ordinary rules would be inapplicable in many cases where a recommendation is made by the Viceroy during the course of consideration of a bill by the Chambers after amendments had been made in a bill introduced. It is necessary to lay down procedure enabling the Chamber to come to a decision. Without these rules the Chamber might be held to be precluded from considering the motion proposing the amendment to clauses which had been already amended. Those portions of the present rules which deal with dilatory motions are desirable since Parliament clearly did not contemplate that it should be within the power of the Legislature to make a recommendation to the Governor-General. This matter has been engaging the attention of the Government during the last two years and in November last, Government despatched certain amendments to the Secretary of State and sanction was finally received to them on 8th March. The amendments as now made (and published in "Gazette of India") will be laid before Parliament as soon as possible, the discretion as to the procedure to be adopted in sanctioning the rules lies entirely with the Secretary of State. The rules in first place contain certain ordinary motions to be made which might otherwise have to be postponed till the following session and in the second place apply some restriction to the making of certain other motions which should delay the passage of the bill. There is really little more in the rules and Government do not consider any useful purpose would have been served by publishing rules before they are made nor indeed is any such procedure contemplated by the Act of Parliament. Government are certainly not aware that new rules are designed to augment the powers of exceptional legislation conferred by Sec. 67B nor, indeed is such the case. They have subjected the rules to the minutest scrutiny with a view to assuring itself that they do not go beyond the scope of Sec. 67. They are purely Rules of Procedure and confer no powers. If they add in the slightest degree to the powers conferred by Sec. 67 B they would obviously be *Ultra vires* and the House may rest assured that they would never have received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked why committee was not appointed to consider the rules which were under consideration of Government for two years.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith:—"The making of rules under the Government of India Act is a purely Executive matter and rests between the Secretary of State and Government of India.

Dr. Gour asked whether the rules have been framed in consequence of any difficulty experienced by Government with reference to any particular Bill.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith:—Government experienced no difficulty up to the present but it is to meet numerous difficulties that may arise over any Bill that the rules have been framed.

Dr. Gour:—"What was the urgency of rushing through these rules?"

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, "It has taken two years to rush through these rules. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar:—"I want to know what are the effect of the Rules with regard to dilatory motions, as that when Government introduces a bill with the ordinary recommendation and if the House makes amendments thereon it is open to the member in charge to say, 'Stop this and I shall bring the special recommendation of the Viceroy for certification, and the Viceroy automatically certifies it.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, "It certainly is the intention of rule that the procedure should be devised providing that the recommendation made by the Governor-General should be considered by the House but it is not the case that when the Viceroy recommends a Bill he need necessarily certify it.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, "When once the Viceroy has recommended a Bill as essential for tranquility, etc. in a particular form is it open to him to refrain from enacting it by certification."

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, "It is entirely within his discretion.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, "Would such action be consistent with his recommendation?

Mr. Neogy asked under what provisions could a member in charge of a Bill move the Governor-General to make a recommendation?"

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, "There is no such Provision but it is open to Government of India to tender advice to the Governor-General."

Mr. Joshi then asked a question when the President intervening said that as members attached importance to a subject it would be better to defer further questions till they themselves decided on the precise bearing of the Rules. Sir Henry had a long innings and was not out. (Laughter.)

ABOLITION OF KHILAFAT.

ISLAMIC CONGRESS FAVOURED.

EGYPTIAN OPINION.

LONDON, March 17.

Cairo.—The Grand Sheikh of Alazhar condemns the Turkish abolition of the Khalifate. The news that the Indian Moslems favour an Islamic Congress has been received here with great satisfaction and the question will probably be raised in the new Parliament. Reuter.

"KHILAFAT FOR FAUD."

AN EGYPTIAN MOVEMENT.

LONDON, March 18.

Cairo.—It is stated that a determined movement is afoot to secure the Caliphate for Egypt with Faud as the Caliph.—Reuter.

PILGRIMAGE TO HEDJAZ.

HUSSEIN AND TURKISH PILGRIMS.

LONDON, March 17.

Cairo.—In connection with Mustapha Kemal's warning to the Turkish pilgrims not to go to the Hedjaz, the Arab agency here stated on behalf of King Hussein that pilgrimage to Hedjaz is unrestrictedly open to all Moslems of the world. King Hussein has always shown special consideration to the Turkish pilgrims who are always welcome to Hedjaz. King Hussein and the Arab nation entertain no bad feeling towards the Turks, and all statements to the contrary are without foundation.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF MADRAS.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Lord Goschen had an audience of His Majesty to-day, kissed hands on his appointment as the Governor of Madras and received the insigna of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. Subsequently, Viscount and Viscountes Goschen had lunched with the King and Queen.—Reuter.

MALABAR OPERATIONS.

APPRECIATION OF MILITARY SERVICES.

LONDON, March 17.

In the Commons to-day replying to Mr. Yesburgh, Mr. Richards stated that the King had approved the grant of an Indian General Service Medal with clasp for the Malabar operations of 1921-22, to the military forces who participated in the Malabar operations.—Reuter.

EMPIRE TRADE.

LONDON, March 17.

In the commons, to-day, replying to Mr. Nellairs, Mr. Ammon stated that the aggregate value of the Empire trade in 1922 in eastern waters, east of Africa, was 1.109 million sterling while the cost of the maintenance of British squadrons including the ships of the Dominion navies in the eastern waters and the pacific was 3,512 thousand sterling.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

ARRESTS UNDER THUG REGULATION III.

COMMUNAL DISCORDS FOILED.

GOVERNMENT BY PLATITUDES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 14.

Though Regulation III of 1818—a species of Thuggism masquerading as Law—was allowed by the Repressive Laws Committee for sparing use on the inflammable frontier, it has become a commonplace resource in Bengal's police administration. The latest victim is Babu Purna Chandra Das, Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Just before the elections, there was a free use of the Regulation for the disorganisation of the Committee's establishment, but leaders got over the shock and pursued their campaign with the aid of substitutes. When the famous Gurdit Singh of the Punjab gave himself over to the police as a non-cooperator, a London journal eulogised the police in their "plucky arrest" of a felon missing for eight years. The arrest of Babu Purna Chandra Das was also of the plucky variety. He was addressing the District Conference at Dinajpur when the police made their strategic approach and bagged him under Regulation III. He was brought down to Calcutta and then taken, with an escort of elderly sergeants, to the Alipore jail to await there the pleasure of Government. As the present Under-Secretary of State for India has extended his blessing to Bengal's favourite Regulation, there is little hope of getting amends through frantic cables to any of India's Fabian patrons in London. The Bengal Council insisted on the release of political prisoners or on their open trial, and the reply they get is a further dose of the same specific. Babu Purna Chandra Das was for long one of the marked men on the police list. He was arrested in 1911 on an unfounded charge, and discharged later; in 1914 he was arrested and released; in 1915, the police instituted eight charges against him and as there was no evidence whereon they could hang even a dog, the Court acquitted him. Sure over the failure of legal procedure, they arrested him under the Defence of India Act and kept him as a State prisoner, of course, without trial. After release he was again seized under the Thug Regulation of 1818. Again in November 1921, Mr. Das was singled out for punishment on the ground that he repeated the Karachi resolution and he was given three years. When he served his sentence out, he went on with his work as if nothing had happened. A quiet enthusiast and an efficient propagandist of Khaddar, he will be missed by his friends, but as it is his eighth visit to the jail he takes the misfortune coolly. The police have also collared Babu Bepin Ganguly, formerly Secretary of the Central Calcutta Congress Committee. Thus the Thug Regulation is having a merry run in Bengal. The Swarajists attempted to move an adjournment of the Bengal Council to draw attention to police pleasantries, but the president disallowed it on the ground that the subject of Regulaion III had already been discussed and disposed of by the Council. More important affairs have engaged the attention of the Council, the most contentious being devoted to the division of spoils in the public services.

PATRONISING CONDECENSION.

Prompted by the motive of dishing Mr C. R. Das and the Swaraj Party, Government and their allies have just made a big show of patronising condescension towards the Mahomedan community. Maulvi Mnsharoff Hussain of Jailpaguri, a Khan Bahadur of the old order, furnished the occasion and for two days we have had long speeches on communal representation in the public services. The Khan Bahadur moved that the Government of Bengal should allot 80 per cent. of their appointments to Mahomedan candidates until the Moslem cadre rose to 55 per cent. of the whole. The exhilarating part of the suggestion lies in the goal of 55 per cent. which is in accord with the Bengal Pact. With such an agreed goal, the Khan Bahadur and his supporters wanted to put Swarajists into the invidious position of immediately choosing the means. Appropriately enough, the Khan Bahadur was given a place on the Treasury Bench and it was from there that he read out the long speech prepared for the occasion. It is one of the cherished hopes of anti-Swarajists to form a strong Moslem bloc in the Council whereon the Ministers, both Moslems, could rely when the Budget grants are discussed. Hence the full-dress debate on the loaves and fishes of office came as a test of party-discipline to both sides. The Moslems of Bengal, though a numerical majority, do not pull their weight in the administration of the province. All recognise it and special efforts have been made to improve their representation in the public services. Knowing the depth of feeling on the matter, the Swarajists of Bengal had framed a pact suitable to the province and the real interest of the debate was in the efforts of certain wire-pullers to stage a dog-fight of Hindus and Moslems in the Council. Sir Hugh Stephenson spoke after the Khan Bahadur detailing the policy of Government whereby one-third of the district appointments was as a rule regarded as a Moslem preserve. This minimum depends on the availability of Mahomedans of sataisfactory qualifications. For practically all the non-clerical services in Bengal, there are competitive examinations, but the tests are not wholly fair to Moslems because Hindu candidates are adepts at literary knowledge and Indian examinations value that particular type of proficiency without weighing other sterling qualities of energy and character which cannot be tested on an answer paper. Hence separate lists were instituted for Moslem competitors. Sir Abdur Rahim has been zealous in redressing disproportion, and he has done much in that direction, without incurring communal odium like Mian Fazlul Hussain of the Punjab. The particular resolution before the Bengal Council was used as a whip with which to scourge Mr. Das and bring his party into ridicule. Mr. Das brought forward an amendment postponing the discussion *sine die*. While Government declared their intention of being neutral on the substantive motion, they joined the onslaught against the amendment itself. They expressed their embarrassment on the nature of the motion, of course and when the time came for voting, the official party went helter-skelter into the anti-Das lobby. All the established orators of the European community thundered in favour of prompt settlement, though they affected to think that efficiency ought to be above all communalism. Contrary to expectation, the sum of recriminatory remarks was exceedingly small and the number of Mahomedans decoyed by ministerial speeches proved insignificant. Mr. Das followed his usual policy of speaking towards the close of the debate. His speech was a model of trenchant vigour and compact argument. He stood by the Pact, unreservedly, and as far as signatories were concerned their honour was pledged to it. He meant shortly to tour the province to expound it and win the verdict of sceptics; but what was meaning of the resolution god-fathered by the reactionaries? Did Mahomedans expect that the prescription of 80 per cent. by the Council would solve the Moslem problem? The first thing was to secure the field of authority to Indians. Now they were asked to play the slave-game of supplicating Government to settle what was theirs to solve. The Ministers wanted to know if the Pact was durable, but it was for them to make or mar it. After Mr. Das' speech the mischievousness of the official alliance and the affectation of regard for the "favourite wife" stood exposed. When votes were taken, the Swarajists came out with flying colours, 66 against 48. The discussion therefore stands postponed *sine die*. The outcome of the manoeuvres is a profound disappointment to Government. They have worse threats to face shortly because Swarajists have given notice of their intention to reduce the pay of the Ministers to Rs. 8 per head, a sum hardly sufficient to buy them handkerchiefs for the wiping of tears. The landlord element has again been alienated by Government's inability to terminate the Rent Act. Last year, the Maharajah of Burdwan gave what was called a pledge to land-lords that control would cease with 1924, but the Government have pusillanimously remained neutral over the new amendment bill. The bill just passed extends the Rent Act to 1927 and protects tenants whose rent is not more than Rs. 300 a month. The bill was passed by general vote, Swarajists participating.

The complaisant bosses of Bengal elections are receiving a lesson at the hands of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. Stunning originality and inexorable logic form the stock-in-trade of this politician. His seat in the Assembly is really a gift of the well-known Swarajists, Mr. Nirmal Chunder, who out of appreciation of Mr. Pal's enthusiasm retired in his favour. As a concession to Mr. Pal's pride, he was relieved from the duty of signing the Swarajists pledge, but he made promises of standing by the Opposition, provided his conscience allowed it. Conscience being the faculty of selecting a course that is ethically right, the qualification of Mr. Pal was allowed to pass muster; but now from the giddy height of Delhi he proclaims that his conscience-clause protects him against the attacks of his constituents even in matters of pure political judgment and procedural policy. Swarajists deserved the lessons that leave for ego-centric vagaries should not be tolerated in a party-election. Last week, a number of meetings were held pressing Mr. Pal to stand by the Swarajists in the Assembly. They sent messages to Mr. Pal in the name of his constituents to support Swarajists or in the event of refusal to resign his seat. He had made such a pledge to his constituency at the time of the election and the meetings asked him to stand by his word. In reply he has sent a most supercilous message, and the Swarajists are in rage against his unassailable status of three years. When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be; when the devil was well, the devil a saint *was he*. Mr. Pal has written with pontifical gravity to the electors who sought to reprove him and the latter challenge him to resign his seat and test his acceptability again. Mr. Pal, of course, won't resign himself or revise his sense of infallibility. He is so high-mindedly logical that you require step-ladder wherefrom to listen to his pronouncements. He is very subtle in his reply. Mr. Pal had said in his manifesto that the question of his joining a party in the Assembly would be subject to the approval of his constituency. True, but he says that he has joined no party and so the electors can stand on their heads for all he cared. He is his own party, leader, follower, whip and all. Therefore he stands exonerated and as it his favourite pose to be alone in the right the Calcutta electors find themselves duped by their own over-confidence in the man. This is how he concludes his reply to the electors:—

I have not so far joined any party and as long as I hold on to the terms of my manifesto, no public meetings in Calcutta, much less meetings apparently held under the auspices of the leaders of the party which opposed my election, can, I beg to submit, call upon me either to accept any particular policy or join any particular party nor is any such meeting competent to call upon me to resign my seat, if I cannot or do not obey its orders.

For these reasons and on these grounds I beg to say that however willing and ready I may be to respect the wishes and obey the mandates of my electors, I regret my inability to accept your orders and either the Nationalists Party in the Assembly or in the alternative resign my seat,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Delhi,
March 7th.

The lesson of this aberration has not been lost on Swarajists and they are smarting under the belated discovery that in a plain party-fight egotists who claim reservations of conduct in the name of conscience and private judgment, are not to be allowed a free run. Mr. Pal likes his place and he will occupy it, but it is a burning reminder of the fickleness of political memory that Mr. Pal who got in through the favour of Swarajists vow valiantly talks of the "party which opposed my election." He imagines that his election was a heroic personal triumph over Swarajists' whom he routed! Such is the price of sinuous politics.

We are going to have lively doing next week. There is the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee when renowned leaders are expected to confer on problems affecting Islam. The meeting will be large and fully representative. Then there is the Municipal election, an event of rare interest in the annals of this City. The majority of non-Swarajists candidates have withdrawn and it is certain that 45 members out of 75 will consist of Swarajists. The swells of the Municipal staffs are reported to be restive over the prospect of Swarajist invasions last week the mere apprehension of Swarajist advent made the out-going worthies reduce the salary of the Chairamn from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,500. European officers of the Corporation there are, who draw more, and there is much sur and questioning at the prospect of retrenchment. The Swarajists have no ambition more heinous or revolting than the pending of the rate-payers' money for their benefit irrespective of chromatic distinctions of the skin. Still there is the chance of Governors and Viceroys being ignored and national leaders being honoured instead.

Lord Lytton is again on tour, amiably expounding the couses of malaria, high mortality, and the virtue of self-help. He would however pay no head to the advice of the enemies of Government and offered a high premium for the attraction of supporters. This is his message to Bengal, the latest one to console us:—

"There is one way and one way only of securing full responsible government in the province at the earliest moment and that is to demonstrate the success of the partial expriment. Nay more than this, since I came to this province I have shown my readiness to take the advice of my Ministers even in those subjects for which they are not responsible and which are called reserved. If, therefore, the idea of responsible government were rightly understood, it would be possible to-day to secure responsibility to local public opinion for all the departments of Government, and that is what I meant when I told the members of the Legislative Council at the opening of the present session that the heart of the Government was in their keeping. But gentlemen, you must understand that in every country Government is influenced by the advice of its friends and cannot accept dictation from its enemies. Those, therefore, thas are prepared to support the Government can lay down the conditions of its suport, but those who declare themselves to be the enemies of the Government must not be surprised if their wishes receive no consideration. I have already shown my willingness to accept as my Ministers the leaders of any party which can command the support of a majority of the Legislative Council and who will take full responsibility for the carrying out of their policy, but I am not prepared to have the policy of Government dictated by those who have no responsibility for the consequences."

It was, of course, vastly generous of Lord Lytton to ask Mr. Das to play at being Minister, but even virtues made of necessity have seldom their own reward. Lord Lytton is becoming an adept in the art of Government by Platitudes.

H. A. DESAI'S CHARITIES' REPORT.

Shah Hargowan A. Desai's charities report for the year 1923:—

During the year under Report, Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas died in November last and in his place the surviving Trustees Mr. Mohandas Kamalsey, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Chief Judge Small Causes Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, C.I.E., and Mr. Maganlal D. Khakhar, J. P. appointed Mr. Kishordas Purshotamdas, J.P., a Trustee.

The Trustees had with them in the beginning of the year Rupees 1,70,912-1-0 and the receipts of rents, interest on the Securities, etv., being added, the gross income amounted to Rupees 2,49,664-5-3.

Deducting from this Rs. 97,230-6-4 being expenses for maintaining a Boarding House, payments to widows and orphans Sadavarat, annuity to Shri Goculnathji Temple at Mangrol, repairs to properties and the cost of a new building, the net balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,433-14-11.

During the year under Report sanction of the High Court was obtained to demolish an old shed fetching Rs. 99 per month and a new property was built at Panjrapole Street at a total cost of Rs. 45,000 fetching monthly income of Rs. 1,055.

Santa Monica, (California).—Three army aeroplane cruisers started this morning on a three-thousand-mile trip round the world. Major Frederick Martin will be the officer commanding the flight which will begin with a four hundred mile sail to Sacramento.—Reuter.

THE NEW BOILER ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Boiler Laws Committee's report has been recently published. Since the report has created a good deal of dissatisfaction permit me to offer some criticism of the report, section by section, and disclose its glaring defects.

Section (1)—The object of Boiler Legislation for protection of life and property has been achieved by the mechanical knowledge gained by men in charge who are actually maintaining the boilers in the present satisfactory state by their constant care and attendence to every sort of local difficulties and not by the Inspector who comes once in a year to pay a friendly visit. The constant attendance and care of the man in charge and not of the Inspector is the backbone of the success of the Legislation, and it may be definitely said that this man in charge alone has looked to the interests of the owner and the justification of the Law. If this Law is required at all, it is only just for a check on stray cases of slackness in the management.

Section (2)—In British Isles no tinkering with Laws is allowed because the Britishers themselves are the law makers, and further according to this Report there are competent Associations and Firms which do the necessary inspection work. The Report admits in Para 25 that the compulsory certificates have been of considerable value to the owner in the keeping up of his plant in the past when steam plant was in embryo stage: and also the system has trained up a class of Engineer of undoubted efficiency for whom training will be impossible; then why not give it a lift to standardise its quality instead of creating retrograde legislation by which whatever good has been done in the past will be undone in future?

Section (11 to 15).—Unification of the Act may be necessary because it is a Government measure of safety to some extent but experience of men in the line tells that it is neither popular nor important. The trepidation apprehended is really for the inspection and the Inspectors, and not for the employment of a certified person, because these persons are always and ever more servants with full responsibility and liable for consequences in case of any accidents, whereas the so-called responsible Inspector without any liability will play the part of the judge, even after it was previously certified by him. This proves that the real responsible party is the person in charge and not the Inspector.

Section (17 and 18)—It is a fact that inspection of a prime-mover of a large concern with a large engine will disorganize and create difficulties to the Owner and consequently a loss to the busines, but the danger to life and property is always safeguarded only by the Engineer in charge who manages and maintains his plant in a safe and sound condition. The Committee also admits that about 75 per cent witnesses initially favoured the retention of certificates: but they were convinced that whatever rules will be framed were beneficihl to the interest of the owner. But the "Model Rules" tell quite a different tale; by some jail-manual-rules the man in charge is chained to a limited distance from his boiler under any circumstances. Otherwise the owner will be fined.

Section (4 to 20).—To say that accidents to Boilers are guarded against by the "inspection system" only, is a perversion of facts. The utmost this inspection system can claim is that it keeps a check on the owner as well as the man in charge and that is why both the owner and Engineer are liable for any accident and not the Inspector. Regarding the funny arguments that it is only the ignorant fireman that does the acual work and not the man in charge, it is enough to say that fire men do the manual labour and Engineer does mental labour by manupulating labour and directing the actual working of the Boilers and that is why he is made liable to the penalty of the Act.

Sections (21 to 23).—These paras prove that the Committee started its work with prejudice and pre-conceived ideas against the educated Indians who have successfully occupied the Mechanical Engineering field owing to their technical education, thereby gaining an advantage over the semi literate man. These worthies, therefore instead of finding out a way or giving them protection (because these are the days of protection even at the cost of efficiency) have all along the report tried to belittle the work of the certified Engineer and make much of the importance of inspection. Not satisfied with these calumnies against the certified Engineer they have further dared to say that this must be done even if the Technical Education and aspirants are nipped in the bud effectively. This they can very well state with impunity in an official report because it is a matter concerning India and Indians and their past experiences have encouraged them because they have been passing these Acts even against strong public opinion as stated in the Report.

The lamentations of the Committee about the Certified system preventing semi-literate type of Engine Drivers of the "Royal Indian Marine and Indian Railways" coming in charge of large plants, show the feeling of the Committee about this privileged community. But they are not aware that these are privileged persons and the higher Services are preserved for the Drivers only and further that these Drivers also know that an Indian Factory or mill engineering service is not a bed of roses, there being no guarantee of the job, no privileged promotions, no furlough or privilege leave, but sheer hard work all along and a possibility of a pack-off at any time even after long service of some decades without any gratuity.

Sections (25 and 26)—For the unification of the Act it is enough to say that the Act should be weakened and not strengthened by giving summary power to the Chief Inspector and in case of the small factory owner they should be exempted from the Act upto a certain Horse Power.

Sections (27 to 44)—All the above criticism shows and proves that it is not the Inspection system that has been popular and beneficial to the Industries but only the Certificate System and if any urgent reforms are to be made, this should be by engaging men of special qualifications who will understand the analysation of water and coal, (over which much ink has been spilt in the Report) and general knowledge of Boiler Constructions, who should be able to demonstrate and give opinions to the industrialists and teach the new aspirants. This can effectively and economically be done by Professors in Technical Colleges.

Any amount of special and superior expert knowledge in the Chief Inspector will neither help the Public nor the legislation because the persons who demonstrate and impart knowledge are the only medium to raise up the standard of mechanical art.

Sections (49).—As proposed in the "Model Rules" if the certificated Engineer is not required, there is no necessity what soever for compelling the owner to retain certificated attendant either.

Section (55).—And lastly "The Industrial Commission" only recommended the drawing up of rules for the guidance of Inspection in determining the boiler pressure and unifying the general system of licenses throughout India and bringing up of these rules upto date in a form applicable to various modern type of boilers and nothing further.

On the strength of the above recommendation of the Industrial Commission: "The Board of Industries and Ammunition" have constituted a committee, the personnel of which was a Civilian and Two Government Inspectors, without any independent persons interested in the above Act. Naturally these Inspectors have taken great troubles and pains to depreciate the valne and work of the Certificated persons under some pretext or other, though 75 per cent. of the witnesses were in favour of the retention of certificates.

After thus proving the importance of the "Inspection System" alone, they have tried to propose a counsel of perfection by demanding "Independent Service of Boiler Inspection" under the control of the "Directors of Industries." So they have tried to make a case for the existence of the departments of "Director of Industries," and "Boiler Inspection Service" at the cost of the public, without the demand from the public, but under the pretext that a certain commission has recommended to do certain things for which no necessity has ever been felt in the British Isles. Further in paras 33 to 35 the Committee has tried to show that the present control by the "Boiler Commission" and the "India Civilians" is unnecessary because they may be partial and have no technical knowledge —by which they mean that an independent person is not wanted in case of a dispute between the inspector and the inspected, but they advise the "Advisory Board of the Director of Industries." So they take it for granted that what is congenial and convenient to the Inspection system is bound to be beneficial to the industry at large. Who ever can dare to say that those "Model Rules" are not a "counsel of perfection" in these days of "Reform?"—Yours, etc.,

PAST TECHNICAL STUDENT.

GRIEVANCES OF NARGOL AND SUNJAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—I shall be obliged if you will kindly give publicity to the very great inconvenience which the people of Nargol (Sunjan), Tulgam, Suronda, Khutalval and other adjoining places in the Thana District feel for want of proper arrangements of telegraphic communication facilities—the nearest telegraph office to the above places is on the Sunjan railway station at a distance of 7 miles more or less from all the above places. There is also another serious grievance which calls for the immediate attention of the authorities. There are 2 streams running through these places which, during the monsoon, are invariably flooded and the roads washed out with the result that the public are put to a very great inconvenience to move out and arrangements for postal or telegraphic communications being very poor the traffic of the places is very much suffered. I may mention here that the residents of the above villages are grateful for the facilities recently afforded to them by the Post Office. Now that His Excellency the Governor will be visiting the above places, will the District authorities and other responsible bodies there will please look to the redress of the long-standing grievances of the people?—Yours, etc.,

S. J. P.

Bombay, March 14.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 17.

At the first Municipal Conference a resolution was passed to the effect that the entire control of the Municipalities should be vested in a Municipal board consisting of a senior officer, two non-officials and the president of the Municipalities.

A resolution was also adopted to the effect that Municipalities should have entire control of the excise policy within Municipal limits and that at least 25 per cent. of the revenue from that should be credited to the municipal funds: and that municipal courts should be established at the headquarters of districts for the trial of municipal cases.

(Continued from column 6).

commence the Path to-day or die in the attempt. They were prepared for bullets, beating and, in fact, any thing.

All this parleying took about two hours after which time, the Jatha, having resolutely refused to accept any compromise which would take away from their oath, were placed under arrest and were led without, happily, the use of any force, to a pen inside the Fort. They also insisted on taking the Sowara Sahib with them and were permitted to do so. A Shamjana and a Takht were provided for Guru Granth Sahib inside the pen.

Pt. Malaviya, as all others, were all the time present on every occasion. Previous to the arrival of the Jatha Pandit Malaviya remonstrated with Mr. Johnston that, since the Jatha was coming unarmed and there was no Sangat with it, no use of force could be justified.

Immediately on the arrival of the Jatha the two press reporters that were accompanying it were placed under arrest. One of them is a representative of the *Bandematram*, Lahore, They will be sent away to their places to-morrow morning.

SECOND SHAHIDI JATHA.

LEADERS PRESENT AT JAITO.

MILITARY DISPLAY BEFORE ARREST.

The Special Representative of the "Tribune" at Jaito writes to that paper under date March 14th:—

Pandit Malaviya, Sardars Kartar Singh and Gulab Singh, and Messrs. D. P. Sinha, K. S. Bhatt, Rangaswami Iyengar and Vaidmurthi arrived here from Delhi at 7-30 this morning.

Immediately on arrival they, along with the Punjab M.L.C.'s already here, Messrs. Jawahar Singh, Maqbool Mahmud and Dyli Chand, had a long conversation with the Administrator lasting till about 11 o'clock. During this time Pandit Malaviya and party also visited the Gurdwara Gangsar and agreed that the hall of the Gurdwara could accommodate 400 people and the courtyard, into which the doors of the hall opened, was spacious enough to accommodate 1,000 people. Pandit Malaviya and party were of the opinion, of which they apprised the Administrator, that at one time only one Akhand Path could take place with due propriety but that if it was desired to hold simultaneous Paths could be held without impropriety. In this way it would take 10 months if one Path were performed after the other while 8 at a time would occupy about 3½ months for 101 Akhand Paths which the Shahidi Jatha were pledged to complete. The Administrator said that the duty he owed to the subjects of the State made it impossible, for him to allow an invasion of the State territory by outside people for a period of ten months or even for that of 3 months. He said the only basis on which a compromise could be considered or negotiations opened was a precedent guarantee from the S.G.P.C. that the Akhand Paths would be finished in a very short definite period, say, seven days. Mr. Johnston proposed for this purpose the holding of 101, at least 50, or Paths simultaneously. As a result of the discussion he was willing to admit the Jatha into the Gurdwara but only on the condition that Pt. Malaviya should give the required guarantee on behalf of the S.G.P.C. This Panditji was not in a position to do. Panditji emphasised on the other hand that the only possible basis of solution could be the unconditional admission of the Jatha into the Gurdwara, since they were pledged to start the Akhand Path and then to carry on negotiations with the S.G.P.C. He hoped that in view of the establishment of the principle of religious liberty by the unconditional admission of the Jatha the S.G.P.C. would be persuaded to instruct the Jatha so as to finish the 101 Paths within a short time, although Panditji was not prepared to admit that any time limit can be legitimately placed on a fellow's worship, which he is entitled to carry on uninterruptedly even for the whole of his life. Mr. Johnston's main objection, however, was time.

As it was already about 11 o'clock and Panditji and party desired to meet the Jatha on the way to ascertain their view they left in two motor cars towards Bargari where the Jatha were reported to be halting.

MILITARY DISPLAY.

The fields on both sides of the Kanhona path presented the sight of a veritable field of battle with observation posts, the flash signal stations, small squadrons of troops lying behind copses and bushes, cavalry people riding restlessly hither and thither across the cultivated fields, and couriers coursing along the path with "important" messages about the movements of the Jatha. And all this enormous military display, beside very much more which I will presently, describe, to meet a Jatha of 500 admittedly non-violent people who had, as the latest official information itself went, no Sangat with them!

LEADERS' CONFERENCE WITH JATHA.

Pandit Malaviya and party met the Jatha, which was preceded all along by about 100 fully equipped mounted troops and about 80 infantry men. It was really a cool stirring sight to see 500 face beaming with the happiness of expected martyrdom. They were all unarmed, except for the Kirpans, and there was not one spectator accompanying them, except, of course, two press reporters and their red cross brigade. Pandit Malaviya and Sirdars Kartar Singh and Gulab Singh talked to some of the Jatha and were told that they were pledged to begin the Akhand Path to-day and had no desire to hold simultaneous Akhand Paths. They were, however, always prepared to obey the orders of the Akali Takht.

Panditji and party came back and again discussed the situation with Mr. Johnston, who was not prepared to enter into any negotiations unless the requisite guarantee was forthcoming, for which there was absolutely no time left.

Thereupon all the gentlemen, who had come up from Delhi and who were present behind the Gurudwara Tibbi Sahib, where the discussion was taking place, wrote out a letter to the Administrator embodying their view of the situation. They requested S. Jawhar Singh and Ch. Dildi Chand, Punjab M.L.C.'s present there to sign it. These gentlemen, however, refused to do so. When the letter was presented to the Administrator he said he was not prepared to take it at that time.

JATHA ENTERS JAITO.

An hour or so later the Jatha was sighted and the Janda police, military men and the cavalry were stationed at the bifurcation of the roads to meet it. The Jatha arrived at 3-10 p.m. On Mr. Johnston calling a halt they halted and were immediately surrounded on all sides by the police. Mr. Johnston then spoke to some of the Jatha men and offered to allow them all to start the Akhand Path in Gurdwara Gangsar provided they promised to come out of the Gurdwar after the first Path had finished and await the result of the negotiations with the Akal Takht (which he was told by the Jatha men was the proper authority and not the S. G. P. C.) This the Jatha men resolutely refused to agree to. For them to leave the Gurdwara without completing 101 Paths was a sacrelagious as to break the continuity of one Akhand Path. They also definitely refused to hide time voluntarily, till some settlement was arrived at. They said they had taken a vow to

(Continued in column 5).

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, March 15.

The following are the results of the Rugby Football matches played to-day:—

Leicester twelve, London Welsh five; Cross Keys five, Aberavon sixteen; Bristol six, Bath nil; Swansea eight, Cardiff nil; Stewartonias fourteen, Edinburgh Institute nil; Glasgow High School thirty-three, Glasgow University nil; Newport nine Gloucester nil; Match between Roselyn Park nad Harlequins was scratched. Heriotonians six, Royal High School four; Neath three Llanelly five;. Match between London Scottish and St. Bart's Hospital was scratched. Richmond thirteen, Liverpool nil; Gala eighteen, Edinburgh Acads seven; Blackheath twenty-three, Birkenhead Park eight.

LONDON, March 15.

Following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa nil, Tottenham nil; Burnley nil. Sunderland three; Cardiff City nil, Notts County two; Chelsea one, Birmingham one; Liverpool nil, Blackburn nil; Niddlesbrough one, Bolton two; Newcastle one, West Brownwich one; Nottingham two, Arsenal one; Preston four, Manchester City one; Sheffield nil, Hunddersfield one; West Ham two, Everton one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley nil, Nelson nil; Bradford City one, Derby two; Bury one, Stoke nil; Clapton Orient two, Bristol nil; Leeds United three, Fulham nil; Leicester nil Southampton one, Manchester United one, Hull City one; Oldham two, The Wednesday nil; Port Valve two, Blackpool six; South Shields two, Crystal Palace nil; Stockport nil, Coventry City nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Souther Section).

Aberdare one, Gillingham one; Bonemouth nil, Plymouth nil; Brentford two, Swindown Town two; Brighton three, Charlton nil; Bristol Roovers three, Norwich City one; Exeter City one, Swansea nil; Luton Town one, Merthyr Town one; millwall three, Queens Park nil; Portsmouth four, Watford nil; Reading one, Newport County one; Southend five, Northampton one.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington three, Rotherham two; Ashington two, Lincoln City one; Crewe nil, Chesterfield one; Durham City two, Brandford nil; Grimsby Town one, Rochdale nil; Halifax nil, Doncaster one; Hartlepools four, Wrexham nil; New Brighton nil, Southfort nil; Walsall one Barrow one; Wigan Borough one, Tranmere two; Wolverhampton two, Darlington nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Killmarnock three, Clyde nil; Morion four, St Mirren nil; Motherwell two, Hibernians one; Raith Rovers two, Queens Park nil. Match between Aberdeen and Rangers was osted. Adrieonians one, Partick Thistle one; Ayr United three, Clydebank one; Dundee one, Hamilton one; Falkirk three, Celtic one; Hearts three, Third Lanark one.—Reuter.

MOSQUES UNDER TRUSTEESHIP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 14.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman Mu-i-dul Islam Delhi was held on the 12th March in the premises of the Anjuman Jama-id. Moulana Sufi Shah Karrar Husain Sahib presided. The Hony. Secretary with the permission of the president described the Raisina mosques placed by the Government of the Delhi province under the trusteeship of the Anjuman.

A resolution thanking the provincial Government for placing Raishina mosques under the trusteeship of Anjuman mo-i-diul-Islam and requesting the other officials to place other mosques in the same way was adopted.

DINNER TO RETIRING PRESIDENT.

At the Taj Mahal on Saturday night, Mr. H. P. Mody was entertained to a dinner arranged in his honour by the members of the Bombay Corporation. It was a new departure, as hitherto dinners had preceded from the president to the members. It was the first time that the members treated their President. 84 members joined and it was a "Party without Parties" as humorously put by Mr. Tairsee. Sir Dinshaw Petit presided.—(A. P.)

Lincolnshire Handicap

1-Mile. Run on 26th March at Lincoln,

Grand National

4-Miles, 856 Yds. Run on 28th March at Liverpool.

Starting Price Commissions Executed on all Principal English Races.

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HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

MISFEASANCE SUMMONS AGAINST DIRECTORS.

N. H. Moos ..... Applicant.

vs.

F. H. Spaull and others ..... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

This was a misfeasance summons taken out by the applicant who was appointed liquidator by the Court for winding up the above Company against the defendants, all of whom were Directors of the Company at one time or the other to recover from them several amounts lost to the Company among them being the following sums:—

(1) Amount for brokerage paid on 5,40,442 shares, Rs. 10,80,154-0-6.

(2) For loss and damages by reason of the purchase of Carlton House, Rs. 11,42,471-1-7.

(3) For loss and damages by reason of the purchase of S. S. "Rampur" and S. S. "Nagpur", Rs. 14,72,134-6-4.

(4) Loss sustained for working "Rampur" and "Nagpur", Rs. 1,37,710-5-6.

(5) Loss sustained by reason of the purchase of S. S. "Oruro", Rs. 11,26,838-2-5.

(6) Loss sustained by reason of the purchase of S. S. "Aziz", Rs. 7,28,590-9-5.

The Advocate-General with Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the applicant.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Taraporewala appeared for defendants 3, 8 and 9.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Taraporewala appeared for 1st defendant.

Mr. Taraporewala appeared for the 4th defendant.

Mr. Munshi appeared for defendants 5 and 6.

Mr. Havelimala appeared in person as a contributory. He also held a watching brief for the Government.

The case of the liquidator was stated in his affidavit made in support of the application.

The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. was registered on 12th January, 1920, in Bombay under the Indian Companies' Act with a capital of 10 crores of rupees divided into 10 lakhs of shares of Rs. 100 each.

It was stated in the Prospectus that the founders of the said Company had an offer of 10 steamers, the benefit of which they wished to transfer to the Company to be floated, in consideration of 5,000 fully-paid shares in the Company.

The primary object for floating the Company was to establish a monthly line of steamers between Bombay and West Coast Ports of the United Kingdom as well as some of the Continental Ports.

Another line of steamers was also to be established with the Strait Settlements. It was further represented that the assured cargo of the already established commercial and industrial interests of the Directors and other leading shareholders was sufficient to maintain the present fleet of the said 10 steamers.

All these statements and representations were absolutely false. There was no such offer of a fleet nor was there any assured cargo as stated in the Prospectus issued to the public.

The Prospectus also stated that 2½ lakhs of shares had already been allotted to the Directors and their friends and that no brokerage was payable in respect thereof; that only 2,95,000 shares were available to the public, and that 2 per cent. brokerage would be paid to approved agents and brokers for taking them up. It was further stated 55,000 shares were taken up by the Eastern and Colonial Ship Brokers' Agency, Ltd., and their agents.

Rs. 5 were to be paid on application and Rs. 10 on allotment per share.

In all the Directors received Rs. 73,79,535 only in respect of the allotment of 5,90,049 shares, although in fact they ought to have received Rs. 88,50,635. It appeared that Rs. 14,71,200 remained unpaid by some of the shareholders to whom shares were allotted.

Before the 7th May, 1920, brokerage to the extent of Rs. 3,48,000 had already been paid without any authority and although it was stated that no brokerage was payable in respect of 2½ of shares taken up by the Directors and their friends and in respect of the abovementioned 55,000 shares in fact brokerage was paid for them to several persons who were the friends and protigees of the Directors and who were not brokers at all and although 2,95,000 shares were stated to be available for the public many more were given to the public.

The amount of brokerage actually paid came to Rs. 10,80,885, i.e., on 5,40,442 shares, although it was stated that brokerage would be payable only in respect of 2,95,000 shares remaining for the public.

The first meeting of the Board was held on 26th January, 1920, when a resolution was passed to purchase the entire concern and shipping business of George Brunton and Son at Cochin for 20 lakhs of rupees. This resolution was confirmed on 12th February. The said resolution was passed and confirmed without any proper inquiry as to the value of the business. It was found out later on that George Brunton had nothing to do with the shipping business.

It appeared that the promoters of the Company, Frank Spaull, Dickinson and Ternel, who were the actual managers of the Company, had prior to the registration of the Company entered into a contract with George Brunton and Son for the purchase of their concern for 20 lakhs with the object of planting the said purchase on a Company to be floated by them. Ternel had been promised Rs. 40,000 if such a brokerage were brought about and he was actually paid that amount.

The contract was adopted by the Board of Directors and before anything had been done in respect thereof or before any marketable title had been made out, the Directors paid Rs. 10 lakhs.

Then on 12th February, another resolution was passed adopting the contract already entered into by Spaull and Ternel without any authority, for the purchase of Carlton House for Rs. 25 lakhs.

At the time when this resolution was before the Board, the Directors saw the absurdity of for going in for an extravagant building for office when not a single ship had been acquired yet and they therefore objected to the purchase, but in order to oblige Spaull they adopted the contract against their better judgment and thus were guilty admittedly of gross negligence in carrying the affairs of the Company entrusted to them.

Further the price agreed upon was a highly exhorbitant price quite out of proportion to its actual worth or annual return or even the then prevailing market price.

At the time when the contract was made, the Company had not the full amount to pay. They therefore mortgaged the said house for 10 lakhs of rupees. Later on, when the Company could not pay off, the mortgage and the property had to be sold it realized only Rs. 15,10,000.

It was the case of the applicant that although the Directors knew full well the real basis for floating the Company concerning which they had advertised so much in their Prospectus, namely, the offer of a fleet of 10 steamers, was non-existent and that there was not in fact any assured cargo to be carried and although they knew full well that the shareholders had applied for shares on the faith of these representations, still they persisted in not placing the real facts before them. On the contrary they proceeded to further involve the Company's large amounts in purchasing steamers in the most reckless and improvident manner.

They had bought 4 steamers at different times.

On 6th March they purchased a steamer named "Nanio Maru 2" from the Japanese firm of Yuma Shita Kissan, Ltd., for Rs. 6,25,000. This steamer at that time was in Japan and was not valued. When it arrived in Bombay it was in such a bad condition that the Company had to spend Rs. 1,24,953-4-2 for repairing her. This steamer made three voyages on which she made a loss of Rs. 78,025-16-4.

On 11th April, another steamer of the name of "Nanio Maru No. 3" afterwards named "Nagpur" was purchased from the same vendors for Rs. 7,30,000, over which they had to spend Rs. 14,861. She made 4 voyages and lost Rs. 59,684-10-8.

When these two steamers were later on sold by the liquidator he was not able to obtain more than Rs. 1,66,000 for both.

The Directors then purchased another steamer called S. S. "Oruro", a very old steamer built in 1878. This steamer originally belonged to the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., and was condemned by them and sold to one Ebrahim Dawood Kazi. The said steamer was offered to the Company for 9 lakhs which the Directors immediately accepted at their meeting of 23rd February, 1920. Certain conditions had to be performed by the vendor and delivery was to be given by a stated time. How before the conditions were fulfilled, the Directors paid Rs. 2,25,000 as earnest and although the Company had to suffer a loss of Rs. 55,850 for late delivery they made no protest. It appeared that investigation was made as to its condition and the real value. When this steamer was delivered to the Company a sum of Rs. 1,16,487-4-1 had to be spent over it for repairing her.

On 27th March, 1920, the Directors paid a further sum of Rs. 2,25,000 and executed a mortgage on the steamer in favour of the vendor for Rs. 4,50,000, of which they paid Rs. 2 lakhs on 4th October, 1920. The said steamer made 5 voyages and lost Rs. 1,20,870-7-9.

The same steamer was sold by the liquidator with the sanction of the Court for Rs. 51,000.

The Directors then made the purchase of a fourth steamer called S. S. "Aziz."

This steamer was being built by George Brunton and Son for one A. Besse. Ternel was his attorney and was superintending the building of the steamer. It appeared that Spaull and Ternel wanted the Company which were promoting to purchase this steamer. It further appeared that Ternel was owing Rs. 7,999-4-0 to A. Besse and the said Besse promised to let go this amount if the steamer was sold to the Company. It further appeared that on 3rd March, 1920, Ternel stated at a Board meeting that a Deed of Assignment from A. Besse in favour of the Company and a Deed of Novatio transferring the benefit of building the ship were ready for execution. The Directors thereupon at once approved the purchase. On 28th February, Besse was paid Rs. 2 lakhs. Nothing seemed to have been done for examining the building of the steamer. By 3rd March, 1920, Besse was already paid in all Rs. 6,41,975-6-9. Besse had sent in a further claim for Rs. 78,208 in respect of the purchase to the liquidator.

The said firm of George Brunton and Son had also sent in a claim for Rs. 1,56,023 alleged to have been spent by them on the steamer after the assignment.

The said S. S. "Aziz" was still incomplete and if sold would not fetch more than Rs. 20,000.

It further appeared that the Company was debited with two amounts of Rs. 2,729 and Rs. 228-12-0 spent by Ternel in purchasing furniture and linen for his own use.

It also appeared that Snaull had drawn one lakh of rupees for preliminary expenses without any authority from the Board and had been further paid a sum of Rs. 42,633-5-3.

It was contended on behalf of the liquidator that he was entitled to recover all the several amounts from the Directors who were responsible for the loss suffered by the Company through their gross negligence.

The defendants have put in affidavits in their defence denying that they were negligent or were liable to pay these sums.

CAUSE LISTS.

(WEDNESDAY, March 19.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

82-23—4015-22—N C Dalal and Co, Umedchand Kashiram v Amratlal Vassonji and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

1859-23—Vachha and Co, Anandji Pragji and Co v Dipchand Tyarchal.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

4069-21—Matubhai J and M, Chaganlal Pitamberdas v Ujamsey Raghubhai and others, Motachand and P.

LONG CAUSES.

4202-21—Thatte and Co, Krishnadas Gordhandas and Co v Parsharam Kubchand, Tyabji D and Co.

3502-22—Mulla and M, Jhamatmal Kimatrai and Co v Devoomal Hemraj and anr, Kanga and Co.

3704-21—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co v Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co, Amarchand and M.

1675-18—Shamrao M and H, Manchand Walchand and Co v Murgappa Dandappa Hullapmoor and anr, Sabnis G and Co, Manilal and K.

2845-22—Matubhai J and M, Morarji Vandrawan and Co v Madhavji Kanji and anr, Mehta L and Co.

3346-22—Mulla and M, Nagardas Vanmalidas v Jamnadas Vanmalidas, Edgelow G W and Co.

3082-21—Pandia and Co, Jiwabhai Dayabhai and anr v Virjanand Ramji and ors, Manchersha and N, Mehta L and Co.

3721-21—N C Dalal and Co, Ghellabhay Cooverji v Narsy Khimji and others, Rustomji and G.

1630-19—Ferreira and V, Sirdar Raghunathrao Wana Saheb Ingh, v Raghunath Son of Hurbillas Shinklesoon, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1298-20—Tyabji D and Co, Shamji Vallabhji v Mahavirprasad Surajprasad, Ferreira and V.

22788-20—Ferreira and V, Mahavirprasad Surajprasad v Shamji Vallabhji, Tyabji D and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

3455-23—Kanga and Co, Tirethdas Lumidhram, v Abdul Tyab Kassanji and others, Judah and S.

2940-23—Daphtary F and D, Rajabally Gulam Husein and Bros v Jusab Cassam Dosa and another, Ramanlal and H.

LONG CAUSES.

4369-21—Manilal and K, Sonubai widow, v Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and another, G B Pandia.

3286-19—Kanga and Co, Amratlal Liladher, v Laxmibai widow and others, Captain and V.

3409-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Jumal Goda Vasudeviah and Rajaner, v Pursho tasdam Hunsraj and Co, Madhawji and Co.

3410-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Jumal Goda Vasudeviah and Rajamer, v Rajah Nagaih, Madhowji and Co.

3411-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Jumal Goda Vasudeviah and Rajaner, v Jumal Goda Vasudeviah, Madhowji and Co.

3412-19—Raghunaya N and Co, Jumal Goda Vasudeviah and Rajaner, Purshotamdas Hunsraj and Co, Madhowji and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

5075-23—Mehta L and Co, Soonderlal Manmohandas and anr v Vasudeo Raghunath and ors.

5076-23—Shroff and L, Mathuraprasad Gayadin v Govind Rama and anr.

5106-23—Vachha and Co, Hormasji Jamshedji Toot v S B Nazareth, Andrade and Co.

5145-23—Captain and V, His Highness Sultan Oomer bn Awad Shamsher Nurveypur Bahadur v Shavakshaw D Davar, Vachha and Co.

5190-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Tulsakuvari alias Theli Kumari widow, Hormasji Cursetji, Wadia G and Co.

5192-23—Smetham B and L, Paul Miranda v T Ramchandra Rao.

3380-23—Motiehand and D, Hassanally Ahmedally and anr v Nowroji Sorabji Davar, Sukhtanker and G.

4794-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Shavaksha Dinshaw Davar, Vachha and Co.

71-24—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Ramchendra Ramsheba.

78-24—Forbes and Co, Bai Goochar Dorab Forbes v Charles Rufaner, H L Shame.

137-24—Wadia G and Co, Ahmed Mahmood Variava v Nagori Haji Esmail Esakalmed, Dastur and Co.

554-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Wallabhdas Moorlidhar v Sakalchand Mayachand.

4889-23—Captain and V, Vallabhdas Jiwandas Goragandhi v Pardeshi Badriprasad Jugal Kishore and ors.

4410-23—Payne and Co, Abdealli Shaik Shaik Adam v Karanji Hakimji Akolawalla and ors.

4945-23—Shamrao M and H, Wamanrao Bhai Thakur and anr v Virji Lakhamsi, Manubhai and Co.

5174-23—Dharamsey and Co, K Keshavrao Botabhai Dharandhar and ors v Mukund Bhicaji Waiti.

5191-23—Sukhtanker and G, Haji Valli Mahomed Hassam Dada v Chhotalal Manecklal and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

5199-23—Merwanji K and Co, Rustom Sorabji Pawwalla and anr v W H Thorns and Co.

161-24—Khanderao L and M, Ranchhoddas Tribhuwandas Modi v Mehta and Co, Crawford B and Co.

183-24—Jamsedji R and D, Adamali Allibhoy v Rachael Moses, Patell and E.

215-24—Dabholkar and J, Bai Putlabai and ors v Sambhuprasad Shivprasad Mehta.

267-24—Payne and Co, Vithoba Sina Nakhva and ors v Manjunath Kisson, Rele and Co.

280-24—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Pallonji Mistry and anr v H R H Fett and anr, Dubash and Co.

5109-23—Vachha and Co, Ebrahim Haji Sidik Noorani v Mahomed bin Gulam Husein Shirazi, Ardeshir H D and Co.

PATHAN'S APPEAL FAILS.

DETERRENT SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

On Monday the Sessions Judge of Thana, Mr. Dadiba Mehta, disposed of the appeal of two Pathans Mir Abdulla Narulla and Khan Alli Fatehalli against their conviction by Mr. D. S. Modak, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bandra of being in possession of a six-chambered revolver and their sentence of six months' imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100 each or in default of payment of fine to suffer further rigorous imprisonment of two months.

The learned Judge in upholding the conviction and confirming the sentence observed that the punishment was severe, but the lower court's reason for the same to be a deterrent one was proper. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the course of his judgment had remarked that this was the fourth instance of an unlicensed arm having been found in the possession of Pathans during the course of one month and he was of opinion that a deterrent punishment was called for. His Worship also thought it would be advisable to apply the Criminal Tribes' Act to the Pathans.

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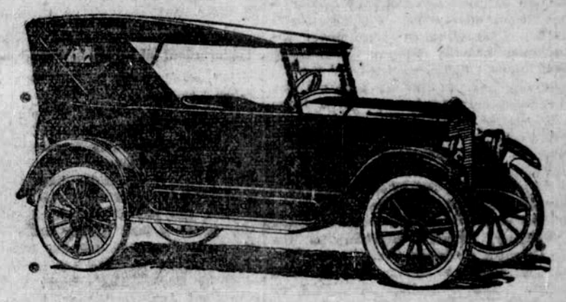

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STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY

MR. DESAI'S DISSENTING NOTE.

The following is the summary of the Minority Report of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee:—

Mr. Havelwalla appeared as a witness before the Committee and frankly confessed that he had no knowledge of the rules and regulations or practices of the Association or how far such rules and practices were responsible for the evil of which he complained. When the said resolution was moved in the Council a certain amount of uninformed criticism took place but it was admitted that nobody was then in a position to say whether the Association was responsible for the state of things complained of.

Large numbers of persons engaged in other modest trades and professions thoughtlessly believed that fortunes were to be easily made on the Stock Exchange, and after the fever had subsided, when the depression came and losses occurred there was a discontent for which blame was put upon people other than those responsible.

It was recognized during the course of the evidence that speculation was a part of the normal life of a stock exchange market and the majority of the Committee were of opinion that without an element of speculation there would be little or no life in a stock exchange market.

If on economic or ethical grounds speculation of forward dealings deserve to be altogether stopped those considerations have got nothing to do with the question how far the rules or practices of the Association have led to ruinous speculation. There is nothing in the rules and practices of the Association which is shown to have resulted in such condition but taking advantage of the fact that the cry was raised by disappointed speculators who were the authors of their own ruin, the capitalist interests have availed themselves of the situation to support their unfounded complaints against the Association on account of the disappointment in not having been able to realise their wild expectations from successful corners. It is significant to observe that those who directly or indirectly were interested in the bullish condition of the market and gave evidence before the Committee stated that they had no complaints against the Association save and except the existence and the enforcement of the rule against corners known as rule 26, and one of such witnesses stated that if the said rule were abolished he had no complaint against the Association. In other words the complaint of the speculators, who were the authors of their own ruin reduces itself to nothing and the complaint of the bullish element is confined to existence and enforcement of rule 26. When the matter is thus analysed it appears to be clear that there is no interested or irregular control of business by the Association against which the investing public require to be protected. While I agree with the Majority of the Committee that corners are an undoubted evil in any market, I respectfully and entirely differ from the conclusion of the said Majority that the method devised by the Association to combat corners has encouraged rather than checked their growth. I also differ from the finding of the Committee that the action of the Association taken under rule 26 is an interference with the course of free trading in the market or that it is the fundamental cause of embarrassment in the affairs of the Association. In my opinion the enforcement of rule 26 is an attempt to restore in some measure free trading in a market when dominated by one interest in the hands either of an individual or a syndicate. It is an idle pretence on the part of the bulls to urge that if their mischievous activities are sought to be checked it is an interference with free trade.

It also appears from the evidence recorded before the Committee that notwithstanding the immense speculation which took place through the Association, the members of the Association met their obligations to their clients except to a very insignificant extent and that only one member of the Stock Exchange was guilty of fraud in his dealings and absconded from Bombay.

It is I think an idle threat to suggest that if the guidance which the Majority Report purports to afford to the Association is not accepted, by the Association that the Government would or should interfere by prohibiting all forward trade in stocks and shares; it is equally erroneous to suppose that such interference by the Government would work in the interest of the general community, and it is equally a vain hope to think that the Majority of the Committee would succeed in forcing the hands of the Association in accepting their recommendation in the matter of this rule by telling the Association that in default of their doing so their members would be deprived of the means of livlihood.

As regards the employment of sub-brokers, that is, persons who canvass business in return for sharing brokerage, I do not think that canvassing in any business of this kind can be successfully checked, at the same time it could be advisable to frame rules so that the number of persons, so employed by any broker are well known to the other members and that such a person does not purport to carry on business on his own account as if he were a certified broker.

I next proceed to deal with the question of corners which have taken place in the Bombay market and their causes and the remedies to meet such occurrences. I am of opinion that frequent occurrences of corners in a market is not a healthy sign but the real question is whether the policy and the practice of the Association are, and if so to what extent, the cause of such occurrences. This matter has been dealt with in the report without a proper and careful examination of the evidence recorded before us and the conclusions of the Committee on this vexed question are, I respectfully venture to observe based upon vague generalisations.

Of all the brokers who gave evidence Mr. N. M. Dumasia was the only one who recommended the abolition of rule 26. Mr. Dumasia is a journalist by profession and deals on the stock exchange as a second string to his bow and has (to use his words) considered it immoral to trade except as bull. Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand, the ex-President of the Association was of opinion that the sovereign remedy to check speculation was "breaking of the link." That view has not found favour even with the Majority. If his favourite hobby was however not accepted, I do not read his evidence to mean that the Committee of the Association should not have some power of the kind referred to in rule 26 with a view to protect the interest of the Association and the public in the event of a corner.

I have come to the conclusion that the corners, the occurrence of which is described as a sinister manifestation of speculation in Bombay in recent times, are not in any manner due to the practice or policy of the stock exchange. They have their origin in the efforts of the capitalist holders of the shares to squeeze the unwary public.

The evidence of Mr. N. M. Dumasia who holds the card of the Association is that rule 26 should be abolished on the ground that it interferes with the freedom of contract. In the first place Mr. Dumasia has failed to observe that the rule does not purport to affect the transactions which had taken place prior to the declaration of a corner. The justification of the abolition of rule 26 is also sought to be supported (as would appear from the questions of the other members of the Committee put to several witnesses) by a suggestion that nobody has a right to sell what he does not possess and therefore cannot deliver. It sounds an excellent proposition on paper but when applied to a stock exchange it carries its absurdity on its own face, for it is impossible to suggest that business is done on any stock exchange by sellers who are the actual registered holders of the shares or their brokers and only to the extent of their actual holding. On the contrary according to the opinion of the Majority of the Committee speculation is a necessary and useful element in the stimulation and growth of industrial enterprises and that it is the life of the Stock Exchange.

I entirely disagree with the view that the cure for corners is the abolition of rule 26.

The only other objection urged against the rule is that in the application of the rule there is reason to believe that interested influences might prevail. That in my opinion is no ground for the abolition of the rule and the only evidence we have is not of any interested application but of an attempt on the part of a syndicate to prevent its application I think there is no foundation for condemnation of the Association as a crowd of ignorant men without principle voting where their interest for the moment lies. It may be that the large number of members of the Association are not familiar with the English language but I know that they are men with sufficient education for their own walk of life endowed with shrewdness and an honourable instinct and I should be the last person to lend my support either to a threat or recommendation founded upon the belief or upon a suggestion that the trade morality prevailing on the stock exchange is in any manner inferior to the trade morality in any other trade in Bombay.

PROTECTION OF INDIAN STEEL INDUSTRY.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—The Indian public feel thankful to the Government of India for their announcement that they intend to legislate in May next for the protection of the Indian Steel industry, the key industry of India, but the said announcement should have been coupled, as may be deemed expedient, with an intimation that in case the levy of an enhanced import duty is decided upon, the duty will have a retrospective effect on all steel imports from foreign countries, exported from foreign ports on and after 1st April next, if not from earlier date, as it is apprehended, and the apprehension is quite natural, that foreign steel will be dumped into India in abundance within the next two months or so to avoid the impending import duty. It is, therefore, the moral duty of our Government in the interest of the country as also of the steel industry, to provide as per the above humble suggestion, against any likelihood of or apprehended dumping of the foreign steel into the country. Our Government seem to be in earnest in recognising the paramount need for protecting the Indian steel industry, howsoever tardy the recognition may be, since the evidence tendered before the Tariff Board and as published in the papers is overwhelmingly in favour of protection by adequate import duty, and no half hearted measure can save the country's key industry. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the members both of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council, to draw the immediate attention of our Government to guard and provide, if deemed advisable, against any apprehended unusual imports of foreign steel into the country before the contemplated enactment comes into force.—Yours, etc.

G. S. BHARUCHA.

Bombay, March 14.

BEER & SALT.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—Will you kindly find a corner in your able paper for the following few lines as the matter has peculiar interest for us in India at present.

I am given to understand that in the early "seventies" Bobby Lowe as he was called then, when Chancellor of the Exchequer tried to increase the duty on beer by two pence per gallon with the result that 'Bobby' was kicked out. Can you or any of your readers furnish the full particulars of that little incident? I am giving the outline as it were of what is said to have happened, but it would be very interesting to us Indians at any rate to get the full facts of it.

And then there is another question which it would be also interesting to get solved. Beer is after all not a necessity of life. Salt is. If a Chancellor gets the sack for trying to increase the duty on beer what should be done to a Viceroy who doubles the Salt Tax. Surely he ought to be sent to Haligoland.—Yours, etc.

HONEST INJUN.

Bombay, 15 March.

INDIAN WAGON INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

During the great European War, Great Britain could not manufacture all that was necessary to conduct the war and for the first time in history she looked towards India for help. She was fully aware that given due help could manufacture anything and everything, but Great Britain was selfish and kept India dependent on her from the smallest pin to the biggest engine.

Through dire necessity she looked towards India during war time to help her by producing the necessary sinews of war. An Industrial Commission was appointed in 1916 and this very Commission has been the cause of ruining hundreds of thousands of Indians. India would never have come out with her capital but for the dazzling prospects shewn to her by the issue of the report by this Commission. The result was that crores and crores of rupees were subscribed by Indians who put their faith in the British Government and this heavy capital was remitted to Great Britain for procuring machinery with which to erect factories in India for the manufacture of finished products from raw materials. Indians understood that the Indian Government would give them encouragement by placing the orders for the Government requirements and protecting them by levying duties on imported articles.

One of these Companies was the Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd., promoted by the well known firm of Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd., of Calcutta. Messrs. Burn and Co. as Managing Agents of Burn and Co., Ltd., are the pioneers of Railway Rolling stock building in India. The Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., was formed to establish and carry on in India the business of manufacturing and selling railway stock of all kinds, fittings for the same, steel castings and all the various engineering requirements of railways and other kindred business.

The Railway Board issued instructions to design standard vehicles for use on all Indian railways. The Railway Board are in the market every year for 3000 broad gauge wagons and the works of the Indian Standard Wagon Co., are fitted out for an annual outturn of 3000 wagons.

In 1921 The Railway Board asked for tenders for manufacturing *in India* 3000 Broad Gauge Wagons during the financial year 1923-1924. Months and months passed away and at last the order was placed with a British firm at about Rs. 3000 per wagon delivered in Indian ports whereas the Indian Standard Co., after alllowing for the cost of materials labour, overhead charges and a very moderate sum on account of profit was unable to quote railway wagons under Rs. 6,350.

The Report of the Committee of members of Indian Legislature appointed to consider what steps should be taken by the Government of India to encourage the establishments of the necessary industries so that as large an amout as possible of the Rs. 150 crores proposed to be set aside for the rehabilitation of the railways during the next five years be spent in India, says as under:—

"It is well known that, owing to General trade depression, manufacturers abroad, especially in the United Kingdom are fighting with their backs to the wall in order to keep their works open and their men employed, and they are quoting prices with which firms in India cannot possibly compete. As a case in point we refer to the tender for 3132 railway wagons of different types recently called for by the Railway Board. We have been informed that in all 44 tenders were received from wagon manufacturers in India, England, Belgium Germany America Canada France and Holland. The tenders from British manufacturers were by far the lowest, and in the case of the most important type of wagon, the lowest satisfactory Indian Tender was 50 per cent highest than the lowest English tender even with the addition to the tender of C.I.F. charges and custom duty. It would have cost the Indian Tax-payer approximately half a crore of rupees if the lowest satisfactory Indian Tender for these 3132 wagons had been accepted, instead of the lowest satisfactory tender from abroad."

The report further says:—

"Another question which seems to us to require careful investigations at the hands of a special committee such as we suggest is whether, and if so, how far the present quotations for railway wagons from British firm *are below their cost of productions*. If this inquiry shews that the British tenders represent dumping prices, we are of opinion that in the interest of the Indian Industry the Government should consider the desirability of taking anti-dumping measures as outlined by the Fiscal Commission in paragraphs 138 and 139 of their report."

This is like shutting up the gates after the horse has run away from the stable. The price of Rs. 3000 per wagon quoted by the British firm is a dumping price. The pre-war price was Rs. 3000 and a manufacturer cannot supply at this price now when the price of steel and the cost of labour is far above the pre-war standard.

When the British Government is doing its best to suppress the growth of Indian industries, the Australian Government has passed the "Australian Industries Preservation Act" which is proving to be an effective barrier against the importation of German and Australian goods.

Mr. Hoskins of "Hoskins Iron Works" of Australian announced lately that owing to severe competition of England, Australian iron industry had to pass through critical period but the Commissioners of New South Wales Railway placed their orders *even at much higher rate* with Australian works rather than purchasing their requirements at much cheaper rate from British manufacturers. That is patriotism. The Indian Railway Board, for a small sum of Rs. 50 lacs of rupees, which sum could have promoted an important industry thus making India independent of foreign manufacturers, placed the order with British manufacturers. India gave a free gift of 100 million pounds to a rich country like England in war time but when it comes to promote an Indian industry a small sum of a quarter million pound is considered a burden to Indian tax-payer.

The late Under-Secretary of State for India at a dinner the other day said that the idea is spreading in India that India is governed for the benefit of British manufacturers and requested his audience to dispel this idea by arranging mutually with the Indians to fix a trade tariff that will benefit both England and India. These are all empty words. If he is sincere he should prove his words by action.

Now, let me prove how the Indian Government is helping the Burmah Oil Company which is a registered Company of Scotland and having over 90 per cent of its shareholders as Britishers. Be it remembered that the Indian Standard Wagon Co., is an Indian Company having a big mapority of its shareholders as Indians.

When the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly in March 1923 suggested to impose a tax on the export of petrol from Burmah, the Hon. Mr. Innes (Now Sir) stood up as an advocate of the Burmah Oil Company and stated that if any such duty was levied the Burmah Oil Company which was charging only Rs. 2/14/0 per eight gallons of kerosine oil will sell kerosine oils in India at higher rates and thus poor Indians will suffer.

The price of Rs. 2/14/0 has ceased to exist since 1916 and the present price charged by the Burmah Oil Company is as high as Rs. 5/2/0 i.e. B.O.C. has increased its price by Rs. 2/4/0 per eight gallons. Still a high officer like the Hon. Mr. Innes (Now Sir) announced such a misleading statement in the Assembly. Let an M.I.A.A. take up this matter again in the present Assembly. Even if any duty is levied on the export of petrol from Burmah, the Burmah Oil Company cannot increase its price for kerosine oil sold in India because it has to compete with the Standard Oil Company. When duty was levied on Burmah Kerosine oil three years ago the Company paid same from its pocket as there was no corresponding increase in duty on foreign kerosine oils. Since 1916 the Burmah Oil Company is charging prohibitive rates to Indians, for Indian produced kerosine oils, petrol, etc., and thus making enormous profits for British shareholders. This Company has given many bonus shares to its shareholders and yet a 30 per cent dividend is maintained on all these shares. If no bonus shares were given the dividend might have been perhaps cent per cent. This Company, producing oil from India, sells petrol in India at a higher rate than it charges the British customers 6000 miles away. And yet the Government of India deems proper to protect this company but does not care to encourage a new industry like the wagon building.

On account of this unsympathetic attitude of the Indian Government the hundred rupees share is quoted Rs 10 only. No one but the Indian Government is to be blamed for this loss of capital. Only if another world war breaks out will England repent of its unwise policy of giving death blows to Indian industries.

The Government of India has appointed a Tariff Board which has placed its report before the Assembly whereas the tender for 1924-1925 for 3000 wagons was closed on 22nd January 1924 to enable English factories to capture this contract.

In the tender for the locomotive engines for Indian railways there is a stipulation that "the price in the case of tenders made in India must compare not unfavourably with that of the imported article."

This is the way of helping Indian industries.—Yours etc.,

AN INDIAN.

TOWN-DUTY REFUND RULES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At last the Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation has agreed that the difference existing in the rules for the last 47 years should be removed. This is after 25 years' complaints and representations by various people and public bodies! But the way suggested to remove the difference is amazing.

The rail exporters asked that the facilities given to the sea exporters since 47 years should be extended to them and thus the rules should be equalized, while the recommendation of the Committee is to withdraw the facilities enjoyed by the sea exporters and thrust upon them difficulties and inconveniences so long the lot of the rail exporters. Equalization has indeed been reached but in a very strange way! Mr. Fazalbhai Ebrahim has described the recommendation very nicely in his separate minute on the report in a few words. He says, "You grain merchants, you have suffered for a long time. Please be quiet. We will make your brethren suffer along with you."

This is exactly the reply for the complaints made and requests for facilities!

The cause of this is said to be that by this change the Municipality will gain a revenue from about 2½ or 3 lacs, and by the change of giving facilities asked for the Municipality will lose about a lac or a lac and a half. Besides, all this will be only for a short time since a new non-refundable tax is to be introduced which will remove all these difficulties.

The Municipality allowed and neglected this yearly gain of 2½ or 3 lacs for 47 years and now when it sees that people have waked up to guard their self respect this curious change is suggested.

Will the Corporation think carefully before accepting this suggestion or will they rouse the wrath of the sea exporters also by accepting the recommendation?—Yours, etc.,

RAMJI BHARMAL.

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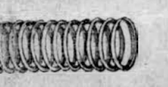

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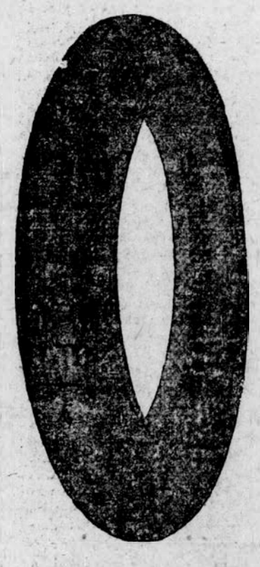

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895 × 150	157 15 0	20 0 0
920 × 120	110 14 0	16 3 0
935 × 135	139 4 0	18 6 0
30 × 3½	65 10 0	9 5 0

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32 × 4	100 1 0	12 3 0
32 × 4½	124 1 0	14 14 0
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33 × 5	133 10 0	15 11 0
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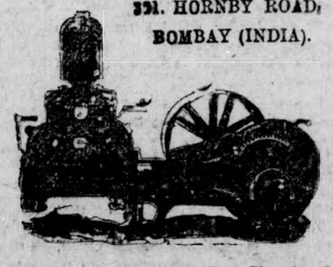

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